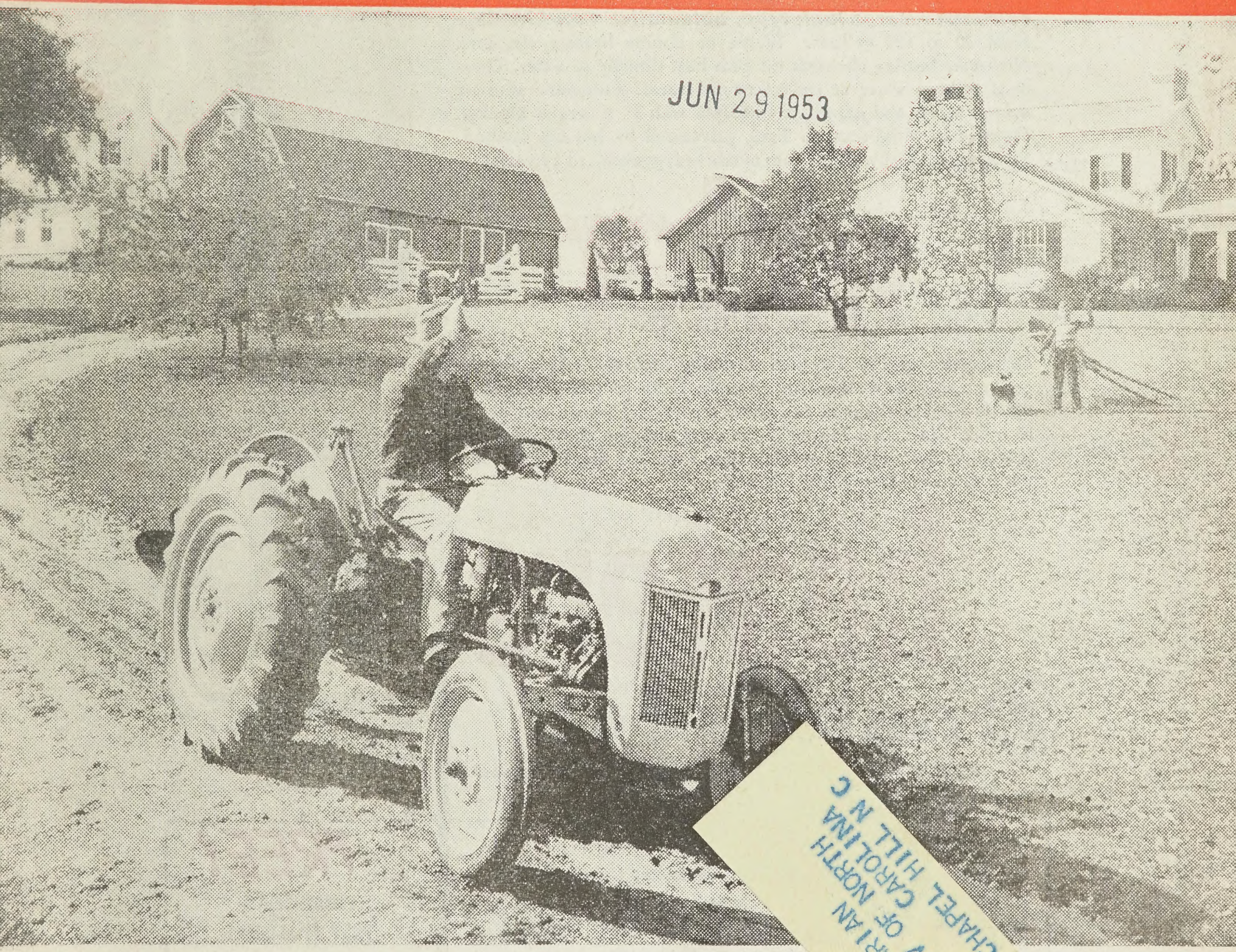
the Carolina Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

June, 1953

JUN 29 1953



LIBRARIAN
UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL N C

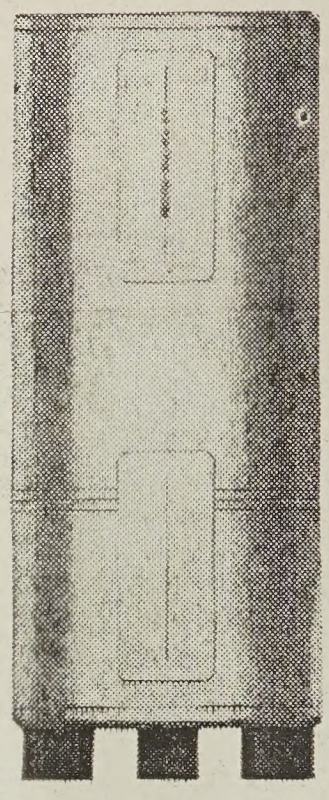
In this Issue

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING IN CAROLINA

THE STATE FAIR ARENA CONTROVERSY

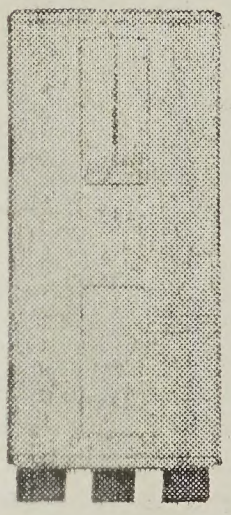
FAIRBANKS-MORSE

electric water heaters



Fairbanks-Morse tank type, automatic. Capacities range from 30 to 120 gallons. Single or double heating elements. *Nichrome* heating elements transmit heat directly to water. Thermostats keep water at pre-set temperatures. Automatic shut-off assures safety and economy. Insulated with 3" Fiberglas blanket. Finished in white enamel. Tank galvanized by hot dip method. Protected inside by magnesium anode rod, guaranteed 10 years!

Fairbanks-Morse 12-gallon dairy model. Made like the larger ones! Fully automatic controls. Fully insulated. Single or double heating elements for faster recovery. Farmers and dairymen find this model just right for dairy cleaning chores. Assures sterilizing hot water in ample volume without draining the hot water from the household heater.



FAIRBANKS-MORSE

a name worth remembering when you want the best

WATER SYSTEMS • GENERATING SETS • MOWERS • HAMMER MILLS • PUMPS • MAGNETOS • MOTORS • SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

We get our water by hand pump ☐ windmill ☐ gas engine ☐
automatic electric water system ☐

Our present water heater is coal ☐ gas ☐ L-P gas ☐ Electric ☐

Please send me one of the Fiberglas Pot Holders ☐

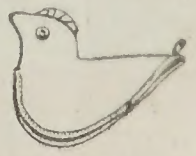
Name .....

Address .....Rd.....

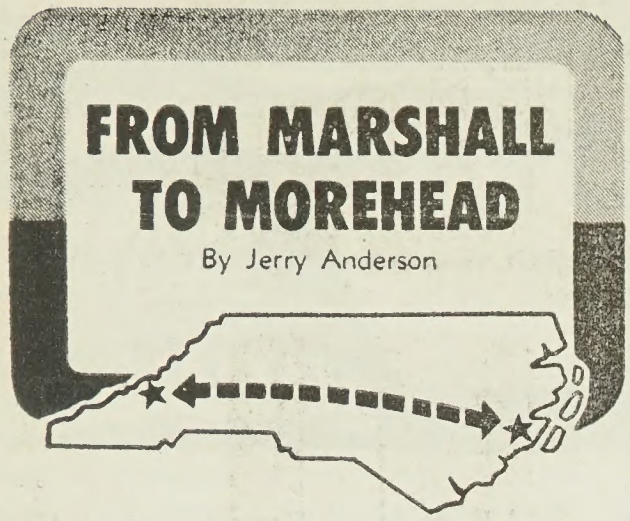
City..... State.....

FREE!

FIBERGLAS POT HOLDER!



Made of same insulation as used in these electric water heaters!



Anderson

I was talking with a friend recently who is not connected with the rural electric program. In the course of conversation I mentioned annual meetings and went on to tell him what they are and why they are so important. When I said that crowds varying from 500 to 5000 attend the meetings, he was amazed.

"Do they give away prizes or something?" he asked.

I admitted that most co-ops award a few small electric appliances as door prizes.

"That explains it," he said knowingly, "that's what the people go for."

I disagreed, as I have so many times in the past about the same things. Will 2000 people travel many miles in the heat of summer on the chance of winning one of an assorted total of perhaps ten or twelve lamps, toasters, irons and light bulbs? I don't believe they will. Once, perhaps, but no more than that. After all, the odds are prohibitively against any one person's winning a prize. I think farmers attend their annual meetings for two other reasons.

The first is a genuine pride in what their electric cooperative has accomplished. Farmers have long memories. They remember how hopeless their chances of getting electricity were before they organized their own co-op to serve themselves. They are proud to be an owner of a flourishing business which so many people used to say had no hope of succeeding. With their right of ownership they feel a responsibility to do their share in running the business. That is one reason they go to their annual meeting.

The other is that the annual meeting has become an institution. In most areas it ranks right along with the county fair as an attraction. Farmers like to get together with their neighbors and talk about things of common interest.

the Carolina Farmer

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Published Monthly by

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 2854 Raleigh, N. C.

William T. Crisp, Executive Manager

Editorial Board: Alton P. Wall, Asheboro, Chairman; G. Leslie Rucker, Tarboro; R. R. Edwards, Dunn; H. H. McKinney, Wadesboro

JERRY L. ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

Local News Editor: Ray Cohn, Marshall; Grover Harrell, Rich Square; Eloise Jenkins, Red Springs

Editorial Assistant: Martha S. Hannah

Volume 8 JUNE, 1953 Number 6

NEWS

Utility Lobby 4
TEMA Meeting 20

FEATURES

Artificial Breeding 6
State Fair Arena 8
Running Water 10
Your Children CAN Go To College 12
Beware of the Alphabet Trap 14
When You Buy Your Freezer 15
"A Strange New Animal" 16

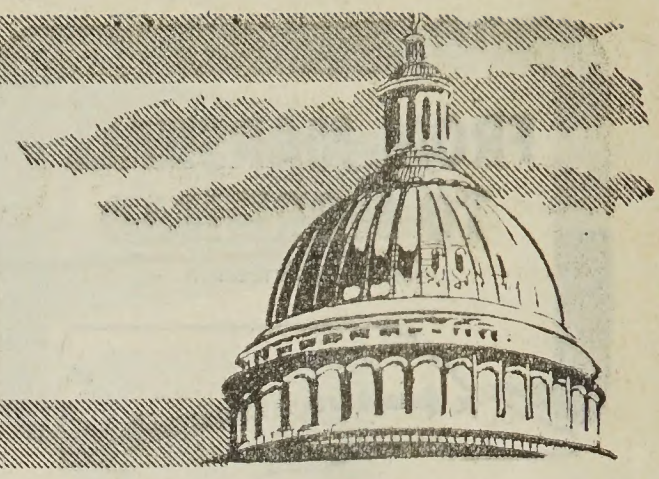
DEPARTMENTS

Washington Report 4
News, Tides and Trends 5
Homemaking 24
Radio and Television 22
Editorials 30

COVER PHOTO Courtesy Ford Motor Company

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Editorial and Advertising Offices. Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh N. C. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1878. Additional entry at Montgomery, Ala. Subscription price 42c per year. Title registered U. S Patent Office.

Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, June 1953 — The record is now grimly clear that rural electric co-ops face the gravest crisis in their history.

Five months after the convening of the new (83rd) Congress, REA-financed co-ops are threatened with the strong likelihood of losing their vital and long-held preference rights to power at government plants.

That is what will happen unless the Senate kills the new "private utility first" policy voted by the House.

This pro-utility policy was adopted by the House when it wiped out more than $50,000,000 for transmission lines and revolving funds in the 1954 budget of the Interior Department. By this devastating slash the House, in effect, repealed the law that gives REA-financed co-ops preference rights to power produced at plants built with public funds.

If the Senate concurs in the House's action, scores of REA-financed co-ops throughout the country will be blocked from obtaining their rights under this law. Instead, private-profit utilities will get priority access to this rich prize.

That was the blunt warning voiced by REA leaders of the House at a meeting with Senate colleagues.

Participating in this conference were Representatives Sam Rayburn (Tex.), Mike Kirwan (O.), Clarance Cannon (Mo.), and Senators Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) Lister Hill and John Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), and Wayne Morse (Ore.).

Rayburn asserted rural electrification had suffered its worst defeat in 20 years.

"Unless you senators can restore these transmission funds," he declared, "it is inevitable that the power being produced at government dams will be sold at the bus-bar to private utilities. That's the whole gloomy story because there are no funds left in the Interior budget to insure that the preference rights of REA-financed co-ops are protected. The beneficiaries of the low-cost power being produced at government plants will be the utilities, and not the farmers and municipalities."

Representative Cannon, former chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, echoed this charge.

"What happened in the House was a complete sell-out to the utilities," thundered Cannon. "Listen to this telegram from Truman Green, of the Central Electric Power Cooperative of Missouri. He states, 'Utilities proposal will permanently scuttle the chances of government power reaching preference users in this state.' Another co-op official wired me, 'House action represents complete sell-out to private interests.' These wires tell the sad story."

"This is the heaviest blow ever struck against public power and REA," declared Representative Kirwan. "It means higher rates and inadequate power for millions of farm families. Cooperatives will be left at the mercy of the private utilities in all rate negotiations."

The Senate REA leaders promised to do their utmost to reverse the House and restore REA funds, but they face an uphill battle.

Behind-the-Scenes

The axing of the Interior budget was a carefully-planned job by the utilities, certain Interior officials and key members of the House Appropriations Committee.

This was clearly indicated by Representative Ben Jensen (Ia.), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that perpetrated most of the hatcheting. Twice during closed-door meetings he referred to secret conferences between utility executives,

(*Continued on Page* 20)

UTILITY LOBBY SPENT $477,941 IN 1952

The annual lobbying report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shows that, as usual, the commercial power companies of America spent far more money in their attempt to influence Congress last year than any of the dozens of pressure groups which infest the Capitol.

The National Association of Electric Companies spent a whopping $477,941.74 in their continuing attack on public power projects and rural electric cooperatives. The report shows that $6,343.61 of this amount was donated by the Carolina Power and Light Company, which has already contributed $7,297.84 for the same purpose in 1953. In the past, CP&L has also supported the National Tax Equality Association. NTEA has left no stone unturned in its attempts to wreck farm cooperatives. According to the report, North Carolina's largest commercial utility, Duke Power Company, did not support the lobbying program. Virginia Electric Power Company contributed $14,392.66.

The pressure activities of the power companies drew comment on June 9 from nationally syndicated columnist Drew Pearson. Citing recent reverses suffered by rural electrification in Congress, Pearson quoted a power company lobbyist as telling a U. S. Senator:

"Our plan is to cripple rural electrification and the farm co-ops without actually putting them out of business all at once. When their service deteriorates, the power companies will go around and get the farmers to sign petitions asking that the co-ops be turned over to private companies."

News, Tides and Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

As the calendar turned on the first week of June, farmers across the state were fighting a losing battle with nature. In the west, a prolonged period of dry weather was delaying the transplanting of burley; in the east, a freakish storm which mixed hail with heavy rain and high winds caused crop damage estimated at between 2 and ? million dollars. Heaviest hit was Northhampton County, with Bertie and Halifax close behind. A team of specialists from State College toured the stricken area, suggested sweet potatoes and milo as substitute crops. Milo is expected to be more profitable this year than soybeans.

* * *

High temperature and heavy rains in cotton growing areas may mean more damage from the boll weevil this season. Growers should check their fields regularly and look for leaves and young buds. If weevils are found at the rate of one to each 100 plants early treatment with insecticides is advisable.

* * *

Many North Carolina farmers will have to grow accustomed to new post office addresses before 1953 is out. Indications are that the new administration will follow through on its plan to abolish many small fourth class offices. Experiments in Wilkes and Madison Counties have convinced authorities that the Post Office Department can save money and provide better service by extending RFD routes from larger offices.

* * *

One of the most far-reaching of farm laws passed by the 1953 General Assembly was the Milk Commission Bill. This measure sets up a Governor-appointed commission of 7 members with powers to fix producer prices of milk and regulate the trade practices of distributors. Much of the actual work may be done by local boards in marketing areas, to which the commission can delegate any of its powers. The 5-member local boards will consist of 2 producers, 2 distributors and one consumer. The commission is to be financed by assessing not more than 4 cents per hundred pounds of milk handled in each market, half to be collected from producers and half from distributors.

Two Tar Heel Congressmen waged a losing battle this month to prevent the reorganization plan of the Department of Agriculture from becoming law. Rep. L. H. Fountain charged on the floor of the House that two of the men slated to fill assistant secretary posts created by the plan had vigorously opposed a similar plan submitted by the Truman administration. Rep. Cooley supported Fountain, calling the plan a "grab for power." The reorganization went into effect, despite their efforts, on June 4.

* * *

Best information available at this time points to top prices for high quality tobacco this season, much lower prices for average and poor tobacco. Reason: So much inferior tobacco was bought last season that the world market is still flooded with it. The export market for the top-quality leaf is expected to be excellent, but there will be little demand for inferior grades.

* * *

Farmers in the east who like to keep up to date on agricultural developments would do well to follow Bill Humphries' column in the **News and Observer**. Humphries, recently named farm editor for the paper, is a former assistant editor for the Extension Service. As a result of his appointment, the value of the Raleigh newspaper to its many farm readers has at least doubled. Other large papers in the state which do not have active farm editors should take note of the job he is doing. Too often the farm sections are written by reporters who have little understanding and little sympathy for farm problems.

* * *

Sweet corn growers should prepare now for the annual invasion of the corn ear worms. Although they are easily controlled, they can cause serious damage if allowed to go unchecked. For small gardens, easiest control measure is dusting of silks with 5 per cent DDT dust. Dust should be applied when about three-fourths of the silks are showing and again when a few of them begin to turn brown. For large plantings, a power sprayer using DDT-mineral oil emulsion is recommended by entomologists.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

I commend you for your forthright stand on public utility matters. When the average citizen is really informed about his basic human rights, he will do something constructive for himself and his neighbors despite all the noisy and expensive and selfish—and always polite — propaganda stunts to win him over. Of course, no cooperative will ever be worthy of the name until it owns its own 'soul." That is, in electric power, for example, owning, generating and transmitting power at lowest non-profit cost. Good luck and good 'sparking' toward that goal!

Arnold A. McKay
Rte. 2, Raeford

To the Editor:

We were delighted to see your first issue in its new format. We like it. It is a convenient size, easy for your members to carry around, and less apt to be tossed aside without being read. The articles continue to reflect the high quality you folks have made your trademark.

John W. Asher, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

To the Editor:

Thank you for the excellent information we get through the **Carolina Farmer.**

Will you please send me the plan for constructing a tobacco cropping sled. Thank you.

Mrs. A. L. McNeill
Rte. 3, Rockingham

This is one of some one hundred requests for the tobacco cropping sled plan. A number of these plans are still available and will be sent to our readers upon request. Address requests to: The Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. —Editor.

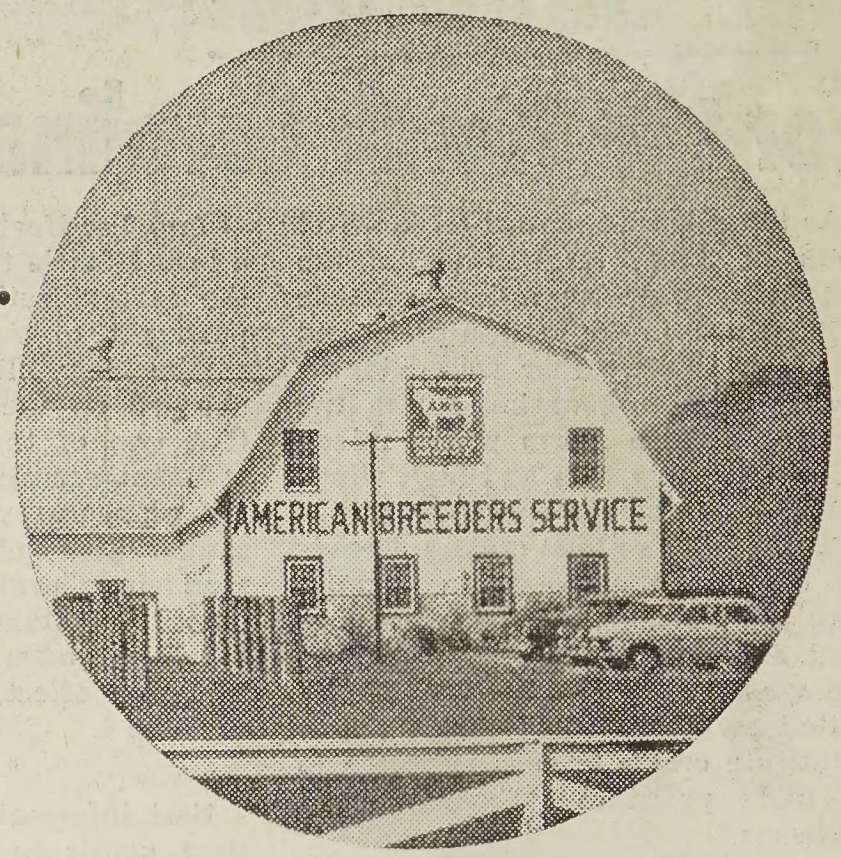
To the Editor:

From your mail box, I saw Thomas E. Jones' short letter. If he received the booklet, I would love to borrow it and send him the "113th Easy Way to Chase Dirt." Since he's a bachelor, he's a lucky guy.

Mamie Lou Pait
Bladenboro

Artificial Breeding

Through the facilities of the Asheville Stud farmers can improve their dairy herds with service from proved sires



JANUARY 1, 1948 is a real red-letter date in the history of North Carolina's dairy industry for two reasons: first, on that date the Southeastern Artificial Breeding Association was organized in Asheville; and on that date, the farmers of North Carolina passed another milestone in their application of the cooperative principle to their common problems.

This principle has been a vital factor in the success of the artificial breeding program in this state. Cooperative breeding associations have been set up in 86 of our 100 counties to administer this herd improving program. The success of farmer cooperatives in this field, as well as the efficiency and basic soundness of the program itself, is well demonstrated by the fact that 43,000 North Carolina cows were bred by this method in 1952.

And for this invaluable program, success is not something that just happened. To build public acceptance, officials of the Asheville Stud of the American Breeders Service, as the organization is now known, were compelled to fight a running battle with superstition and distrust. The very nature of the service they offered made their program difficult to launch.

The measure of their success today is the commonplace acceptance of artificial breeding throughout the state. Dairy farmers now fully realize the value to their herd of service from a truly great bull; a service which is as near and convenient as the local county inseminator.

And the Asheville stud provides semen only from proved sires (a proved sire is a bull whose transmitting ability has been measured by comparing the production record of his daughters with their dams), and each ranks within the upper two per-cent of his breed.

The Asheville stud sends fresh semen daily to the inseminators of the county breeding associations. While these associations are cooperative in nature, it is not necessary for a dairyman to be a member to take advantage of their services. Each county group has a trained inseminator who is available at all times to the farmers in his area. He charges $6.00 to $6.50 for the insemination of each cow. This charge includes three services if necessary for conception. The chances of a cow conceiving through the artificial breeding process are just about the same as they are with services from a beef bull.

Program Is Not New

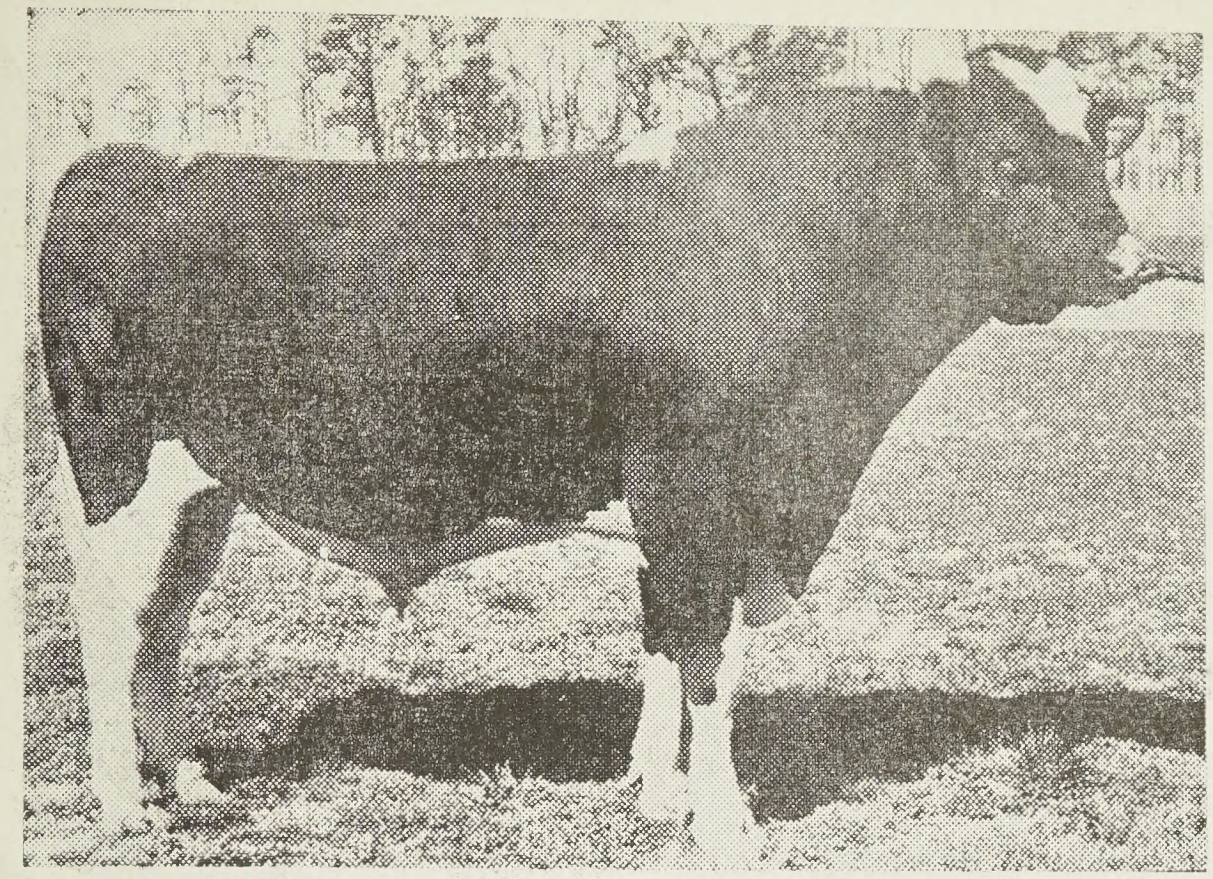
Artificial breeding itself is not a new program. It has been practiced for centuries with fine horses by the Arabs. It was first used on a wide scale in Russia nearly 40 years ago. Denmark began to breed dairy cattle artifically in the early 1930's and the first known large artificial breeding cooperative was organized there in 1936. At the present time, such associations have been organized in almost all of the states in this country.

The practice has, then, been long removed from the field of experiment; it is now an important and proved part of good farm management. Now any farmer, for a small fee far less than the cost of keeping even an average bull, can have the services of outstanding sires valued at thousands of dollars.

For example, in 1949 more than 1000 bulls were proved in the Dairy Herd Improvement program; a bull at the Asheville Stud had a higher butter fat index than any of them. Some of their sires are the greatest transmitters of their breeds; a fact well recognized in the dairy industry as witnessed by the sale price of one bull—$14,000.

The American Breeders Service owns five studs other than the one in Asheville. These are located in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California. Last year these six studs bred a total of 623,000 cows in 26 states, the largest number of cows bred by any artificial breeding businss in the nation, and the equivalent of more than a cow a minute around the clock.

In order to meet the demand for fresh semen, the Asheville stud works closely with the stud located at Carmel, Indiana. These two operate on an alternate-day basis: one day semen is collected from bulls at the Asheville Stud and shipments made to county associations throughout the southeast, with an additional supply being flown by plane to Carmel. Associations are served from that stud throughout Indiana, parts of Michi-



"Plutocrat"—One of the proved Holstein sires at the Asheville stud.

gan, West Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Ohio, New York and New Jersey. On the next day this procedure is reversed and a bulk shipment collected from bulls in the Carmel stud is flown to Asheville, where it is redistributed to associations in the southeast.

The Asheville stud is at present shipping 130 packages of semen daily to 125 different associations in the southeast, and has on occasion served the British Agricultural Ministry in the Bahama Islands.

Serves 83 Counties

In North Carolina, the stud supplies semen to 66 artificial breeding associations which serve 83 of the state's 100 counties. Only two counties west of Raleigh are not served, Graham and Forsyth. Graham has so few cows it does not have a breeding association, and Forsyth has operated its own bull stud since 1946, financed by the County Commissioners. Very few counties in the east are not served, only those in areas where there are so few cows that it has not seemed advisable to attempt the organization of breeding associations.

One proof of the soundness of the program is that for four years the largest dairy herd in America has been served by semen from the Asheville stud. This is the McArthur Dairy Farms, Miami, Fla. This herd boasts 3,600 cows, and before the artificial breeding program was adopted the dairy kept 89 bulls. The McArthur herd now contains over 2,000 artificially sired heifers and the owners are very pleased with them.

Artificially bred calves can, of course, be easily registered. The owner simply signs the white copy of breeding receipt and forwards it to the proper breed association.

When cows are bred artifically, it is best to breed them on the last half of the heat period. This means that cows observed in the morning should be bred that afternoon. If observed in heat in the afternoon, they should be bred the following morning. When the inseminator is called, he should be informed of the breed of bull desired and the time the cow was first observed in heat.

Extra Grazing Is Valuable For Beef

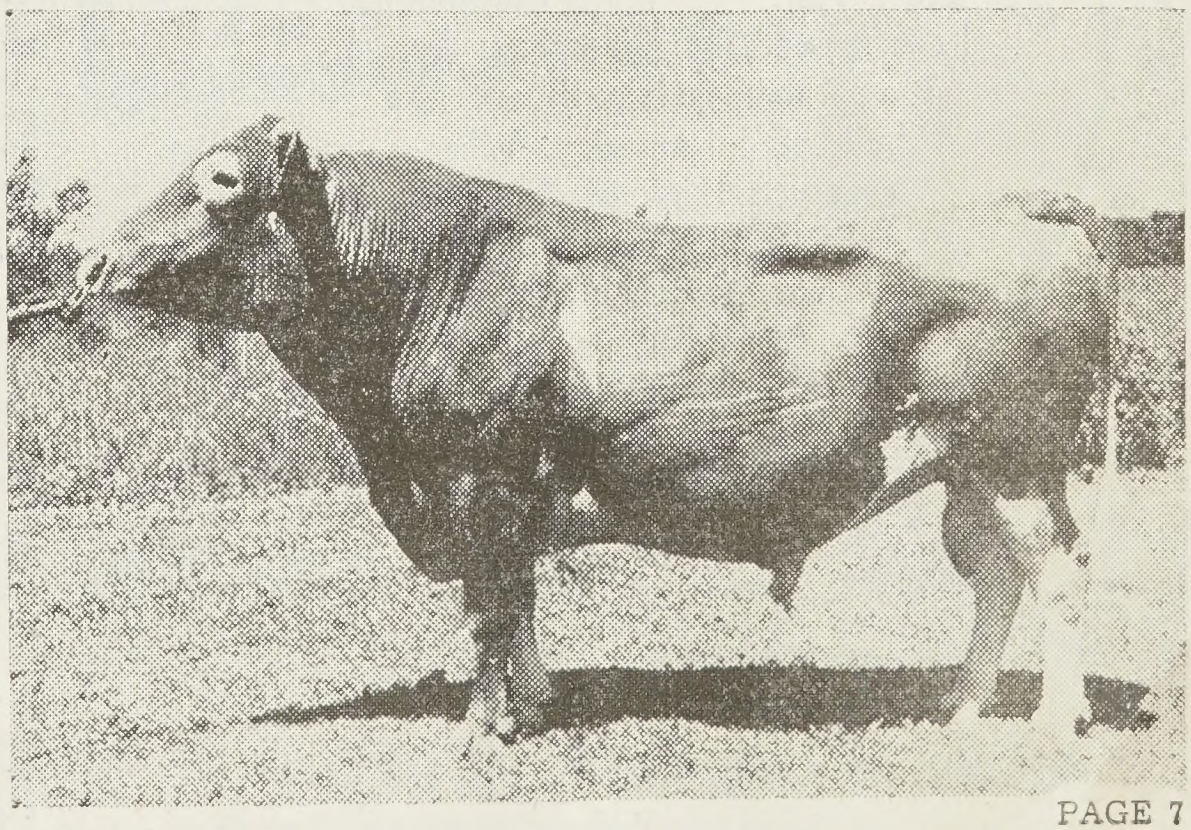
Supplementary grazing for beef cattle is important. It can mean a lot of money to the farmer.

D. D. Robinson, assistant Madison County farm agent for the Extension Service, says one farmer can prove the worth of this extra grazing for beef cattle. Zeno Ponder, says Robinson, figures the value of his supplementary grazing this way:

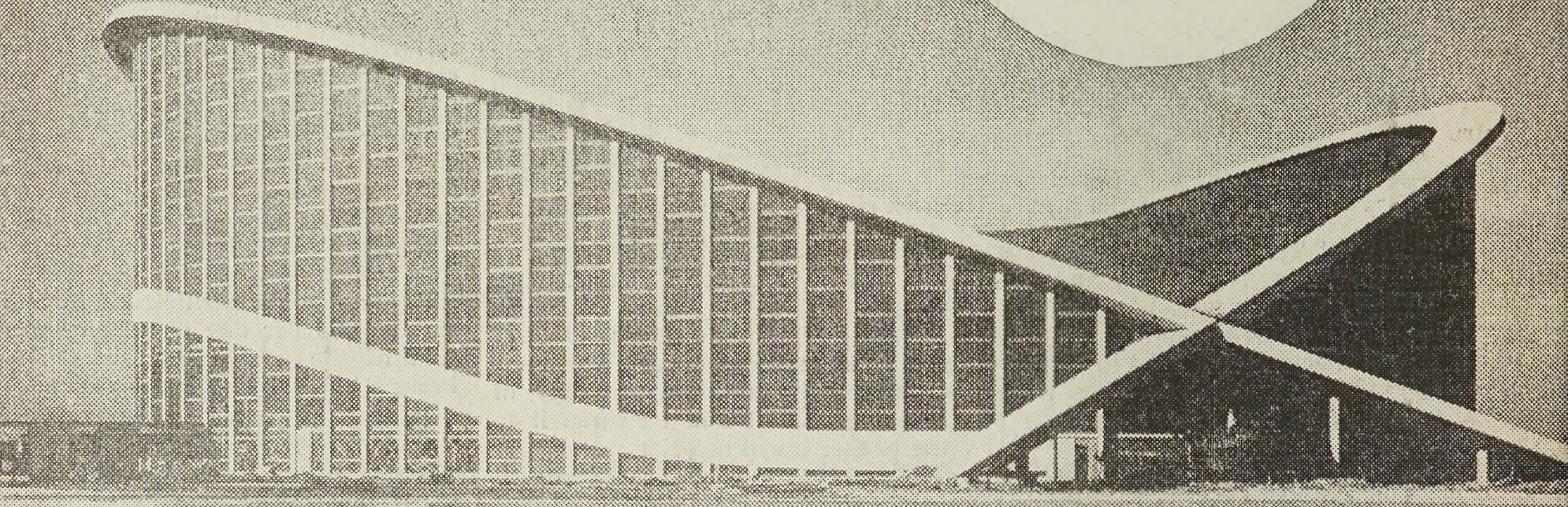
On March 12 Ponder turned 30 head of 500-pound beef calves on 25 acres of barley. The barley, seeded last fall from seed grown on the farm, cost Ponder $30, about $9 for gas and $21 for labor. After turning the calves out on the pasture, Ponder stopped feeding 600 pounds of silage per day, and was able to trim the hay diet to 600 pounds per day. Figuring hay at $32 per ton, the savings amounted to $9 per day. Silage sells at about $15 per ton, and Ponder saved $4.50 per day on this regular part of the beef cattle diet. This brought the daily saving to $14.10.

Ponder turned 20 more head of cattle on the barley April 1. Figuring the savings the same way, he estimates the additional daily saving at $9.40 total savings. With the first herd of 30 calves grazing 35 days and the second herd of 20 grazing 15 days, Ponder's figures amounted to $634.50. This isn't all of the saving, however. Ponder grazed 5 ewes on the barley during January and February, and his livestock will graze it until it is completely gone.

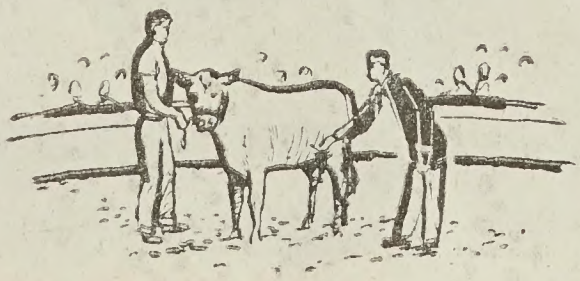
"Dicta"—Champion Guernsey sire at the Asheville stud.



THE STATE FAIR *Arena*



Almost from the time the first spade of dirt was turned, controversy has raged around the magnificent "Cow Palace" at the State Fair. And while Carolinians have argued, outsiders have hailed it as the most significant new building in America. Whatever you think of the million and a half dollar structure you have to admit it is overwhelming



THE magnificent structure pictured above stands, alone and proud, on the grounds of the N. C. State Fair at Raleigh. As a monument to the agriculture of a great farm state, and as a testament to the genius of a great architect, it is a superb structure; but as an arena for livestock judging and other activities normally related to agriculture, it is the center of a storm of controversy.

The storm began brewing in 1949 when the General Assembly appropriated $1,256,000 for the construction of a coliseum on the grounds of the State Fair. Opponents of this action doubted that such a structure was needed, particularly since the new multi-million dollar coliseum at State College was located just a few miles away. But the heavy thunder from the public did not come until construction began early in 1951 and the lines of the arena began to take shape.

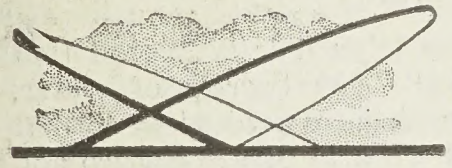
What the public saw first were two huge, intersecting arches which faintly resembled the track of a modern roller coaster. As the glass walls were put in place and the taxpayers were able to see how the strange new building was

to look, a flood of comments came to newspapers, state officials and the manager of the Fair.

Some thought the ultra-modern arena was beautiful; some thought it grotesque. And though there was little middle ground of opinion, everyone agreed on one thing: they had never seen anything like it. Hundreds of thousands of visitors inspected it during the 1952 State Fair and went away shaking their heads; a million and a half dollars was a lot of money, but this was a lot of building. But why didn't it look like a building?

The answer to that lies in the very purpose of the structure. Fair officials wanted an arena in which every seat was on the "50 yard line." They wanted spectators to have a sweeping view of the entire floor, unobstruced by support pillars; they wanted plenty of light and ventilation and the maximum efficient use of construction materials. And they wanted a design which would attract attention to "The No. 1 Fair in the No. 1 State in the South."

The State Fair Arena, known less formally as the "Cow Palace" and the Coliseum," meets these objectives very nobly. A spectator in any one



of the 5,424 permanent seats can see the center of the arena floor almost as well as the one in the most desirable box seat. And nowhere in the Arena is there a post to obstruct vision.

This latter phenomenon is made possible by the most unique feature of the building—a roof suspended completely between the two big arches (see photo). Fair officials believe this is the first time a roof has ever been completely suspended on cables over such a large area. Because of this unusual design, every seat in the Arena is the same distance from the roof; there are no hot, stuffy corners in the upper tiers.

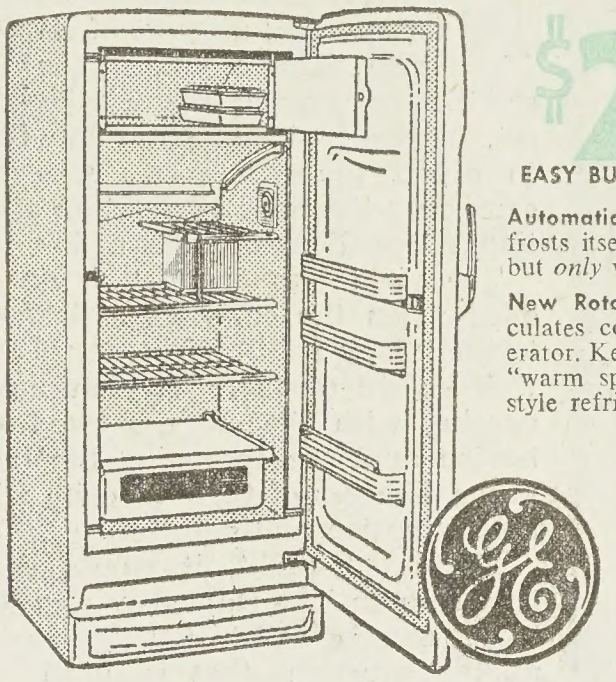
The exterior walls are of translucent heat and glare reducing glass above the lobby level, and of heat-absorbing transparent plate glass on the lobby level. The result is a light, airy appearance which is in marked contrast with the interiors of ordinary buildings of similiar capacity.

The building has two lobbies and two lower-level concourses which contain a total of approximately 25,000 square feet of exhibit space in

(*Continued on Page 22*)

Only A FEW LEFT

Completely new G-E Automatic Defrost de luxe Refrigerator at lowest price ever!



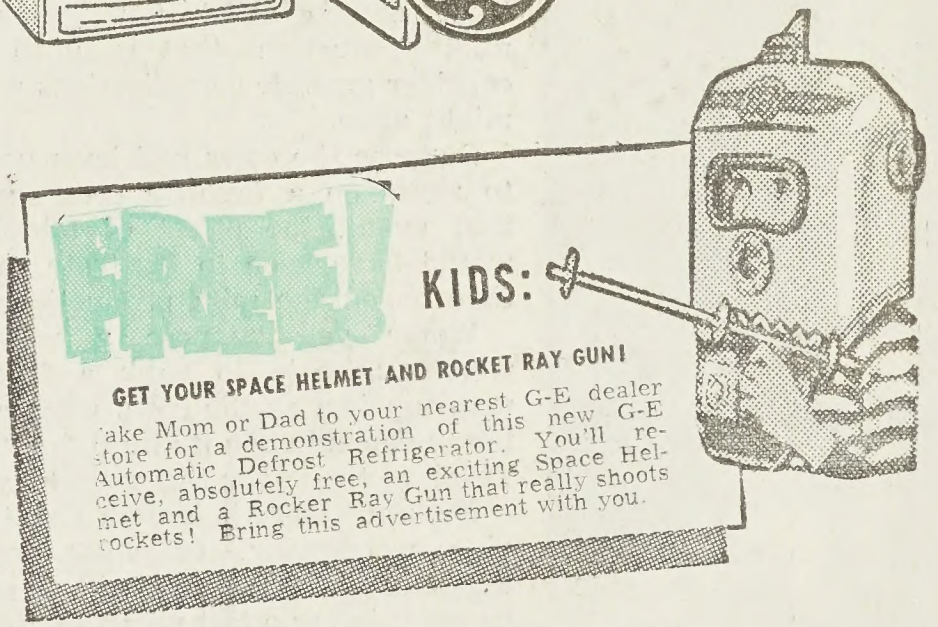
ONLY $279.95

EASY BUDGET TERMS ARRANGED

Automatic Defrost. Completely defrosts itself every time it needs it, but *only* when it needs it!

New Roto-Cold Refrigeration. Circulates cold air inside the refrigerator. Keeps it uniformly cold! No "warm spots," as in many older-style refrigerators.

Model LC-70K 7-cu-ft
REFRIGERATOR
WITH ROTO-COLD

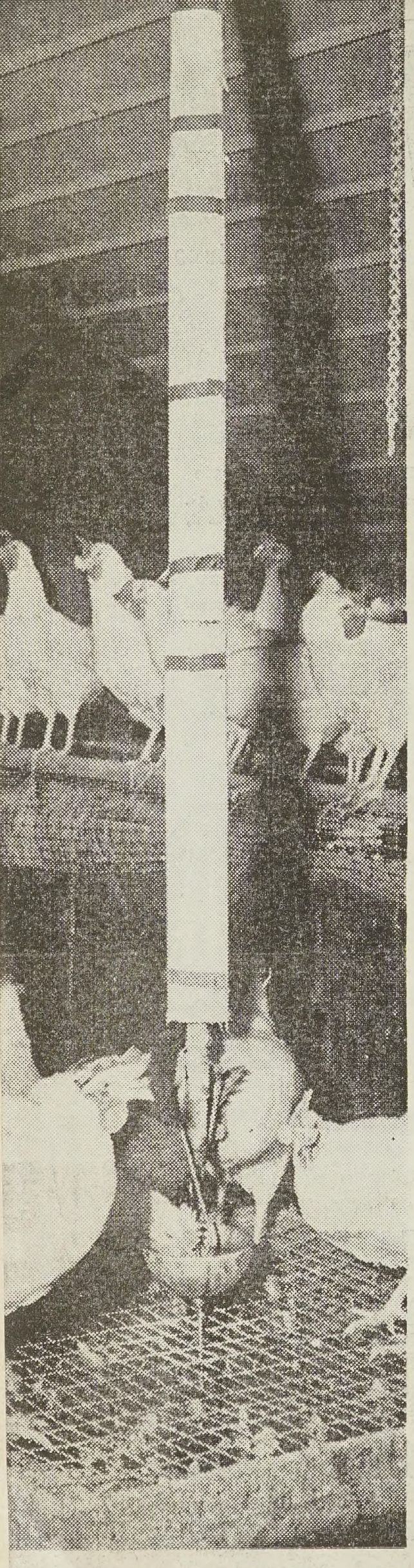

FREE!
KIDS:
GET YOUR SPACE HELMET AND ROCKET RAY GUN!
Take Mom or Dad to your nearest G-E dealer store for a demonstration of this new G-E Automatic Defrost Refrigerator. You'll receive, absolutely free, an exciting Space Helmet and a Rocker Ray Gun that really shoots rockets! Bring this advertisement with you.

SEE YOUR NEAREST
G-E DEALER

Walker Martin, Inc.

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR

Asheville Charlotte Greensboro Raleigh



Hens lay more eggs when they drink plenty of water at the right temperature.

RUNNING WATER...

A Farm Investment That Keeps Paying Off In Convenience and Profits

NEWSPAPERS recently carried an amusing account of an Ontario farmer who made the startling discovery that a television set, originally installe din the barn to divert the farmhands, was encouraging the cows to yield an additional 15 gallons of milk a day.

The yield was greatest, it developed when the cows were listening to the sirupy and soothing tones of a well-known crooner. A picture appearing with the story showed the bovine audience regarding the television likeness of their favorite with rapt attention and admiration.

At first thought, it would seem that here an important new way had been demonstrated for increasing milk production—that is, until you consider possible complications which might arise.

Suppose the cows had been unable to agree on a favorite program. In that event, the effect of television would have been to frustrate rather than encourage milk production.

Worse yet, suppose a network were suddently to yank a favorite program just as the cows were coming to depend upon it at milking time. Think of the havoc this would create.

No, until more is known about bovine psychology, or what makes Bossie click, television will have to be regarded as a last resort for filling the milk pail.

Seriously though, all kidding aside, there has to be a more dependable means of encouraging increased milk production, one that is readily available to all farms and sure to be equally satisfactory to all cows.

A modern electric water system is the answer. Agricultural authorities point out that milk production increases ten to twenty percent when the dairy herd has plenty of clean, fresh drinking water. Not only is the output per cow greater, but the butterfat content of the milk as well.

Poultry raisers have found that clean water at the right temperature is the cheapest egg producer for laying hens. Water, you see, enables cattle, chickens, hogs and sheep—all livestock, in fact—to make better use of the food they eat. Actually, they fatten up quicker on less feed, records have shown.

These are, of course, primarily dollars-and-cents reasons for installing an electric water system—to provide for the needs of modern farm industry. Just as strong arguments can be made from the standpoint of providing greater convenience and enjoyment in farm living.

A modern electric water system frees today's farm wife from the drudgery of her less fortunate sister of not so long ago who, in the course of an average lifetime on the farm, made four trips daily from farmhouse to well and back—a distance of 20 feet each way.

On these trips it is estimated that she carried 7,000 barrels of water, walking a distance equivalent to that from New York to San Francisco and back, or perhaps a hundred trips up and down Pikes Peak.

Back-breaking Toil

Fewer than twenty years ago, before the widespread extension of rural electric lines by rural electric co-ops, the back-breaking toil of carrying water was a daily experience for a large proportion of America's farm wives.

In just two decades, all that has been changed. With the advent of electricity, farm families the length and breadth of the land were to experience for the first time one of the greatest blessings of modern living—running water under pressure.

In 1932, about 50,000 electric water systems were installed on the nation's farms. This year the figure will be close to 700,000. All told, 3,000,000 of the country's 5,000,000 electrified farm homes now have running water. It is safe to say that without it there could not have been the tremendous increase in agricultural productivity and prosperity of the years during and since the war.

In planning the installation of a modern electric water system, the most important thing is to assure adequate capacity—enough water for

anticipated future requirements as well as current needs.

It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 farm water systems installed ten or fifteen years ago are in need of replacement because they lack the capacity to meet today's stepped-up demand for water.

Not only has the normal increase in size of families caused a heavier drain on these systems, but also a major increase in the use of electrical appliances requiring water .

Plan for an Adequate Supply

The amount of water needed depends upon size of the family, the number of different types of livestock to be watered, and the number and different types of water-using electrical appliances to be installed.

This sounds simple enough, but all too often total requirements for running water are grossly underestimated. Once an electric water system has been provided, the demand for water may increase as much as eight or more times the amount used when water was carried by hand.

When water under pressure is available, each member of the family will need an average of 50 gallons a day, figuring requirements of kitchen, bathroom and laundry. This is in contrast to the four to six gallons used by each individual when water was pumped and carried by hand.

Various automatic home appliances and plumbing fixtures require water as follows: Filling ordinary lavatory, two gallons; filling average bathtub, 30 gallons; flushing water closet, six gallons.

Also, each use of showering bath, 30 to 60 gallons; dishwashing machine, three gallons per load; automatic laundry machine, 17 gallons per cycle; backwashing domestic water softener, 50 to 100 gallons.

Daily Water Requirement

Daily water requirements for livestock, which must be given full consideration in planning a farm water system, are as follows: Each horse, 12 gallons per day; each producing cow without drinking cups, 15 gallons per day; each producing cow with drinking cups, 35 gallons per day; each non-producing cow without drinking cups, 12 gallons per day; each non-producing cow with drinking cups, 20 gallons per day.

Also, each hog, three to four gallons per day; each sheep, one-and-a-half to two gallons per day; each 100 chickens, not cooped—four gallons per day; each 100 chickens, cooped and coop lighted—nine gallons per day.

Drought conditions last year emphasized the need for irrigation systems, caused an upsurge of interest from Tar Heel farmers. Most systems require a separate water system, and often a supplementary water source.

Other water requirements are: For an average lawn sprinkler, 120 gallons per hour; one-half inch hose with nozzle, 200 gallons per hour; three-quarter-inch hose with nozzle, 275-300 gallons per hour; washing dairy barn, milk-house floors and utensils, 15 gallons per cow.

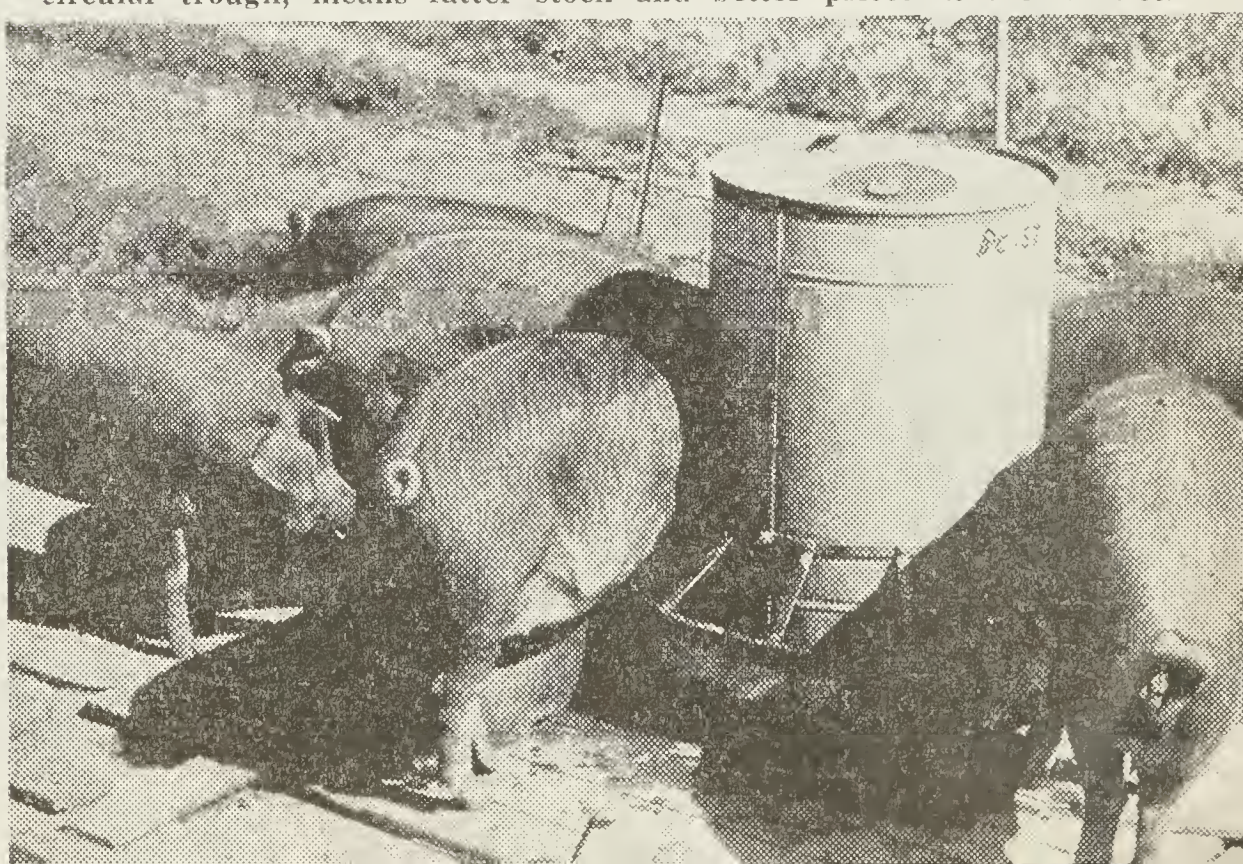
The first step in obtaining a water system of adequate capacity is to have a large enough well drilled. After all, no pump can deliver water from a well faster than it flows in. A pumping test should be made to determine flow of the well and, consequently, capacity of the pump to be installed.

If the test indicates that the well is of insufficient capacity to meet daily water needs, it will have to be enlarged—either that, or drill a new well. It is possible to compensate for an existing well of somewhat less than adequate capacity by providing a large water storage tank and running the pump for longer periods. But whenever a new well is being drilled it should be designed to provide adequate water capacity for present and future needs.

The type of well for a given farm —shallow, or deep— depends upon earth formation and where water is to be found. A good well-driller will know where to set up his rig from having consulted the state geologist

(*Continued on Page* 28)

Plenty of running water for livestock, such as that provided by this circular trough, means fatter stock and better prices at the market.



Second in a Series
of Three Articles

Typical of the variety of courses offered by the smaller colleges in North Carolina is this one in radio writing, at Western Carolina. Students are discussing news hot off the United Press teletype machine. They will edit news for an actual broadcast.

Photo by John Edwards

Your Children Can Go to College

And Small State Colleges In N. C. Are Excellent

By REBEKAH RIVERS

TYPICAL OF A growing campaign among the smaller state colleges in North Carolina to provide financial assistance for the state's young men and women who want to go to college is a recent announcement by East Carolina College at Greenville. The college has announced the availability of five thousand dollars to be awarded in scholarships for the 1953-54 academic year. These additional funds for scholarships were derived from student store profits, as a result of the board of trustees' decision to allocate 75 per cent of the store's profits for scholarships.

This scholarship fund will be awarded as follows: the sum of $2,000 in non-athletic scholarships of $100 each will be awarded to members of the present student body; $2,000 in non-athletic scholarships of $100 each will be allocated to members of the incoming freshman class; and $1,000 will be granted in athletic scholarships, which may be awarded either to freshmen or upperclassmen. The twenty scholarships to be awarded to incoming freshmen will be divided among the curricula as follows: music, 4; elementary education, 4; business, 2; industrial arts, 1; science, 2; foreign language, 1; and one each in art, mathematics, social studies, library science English, and home economics.

The opening and closing dates for application for these funds, plus other information, may be obtained from public school superintendents, or by writing to the Scholarship Committee at East Carolina College.

East Carolina also has loan funds, totalling $34,386.73, available for those students wishing to borrow funds for continuing their education. Application for these funds, which are awarded only for use of students in their junior and senior years, should be made to the Loan Fund Committee of the college at least two weeks prior to the beginning of the quarter for which the loan is desired.

It is difficult to give an exact estimate of yearly expenses for the college students at East Carolina, but minimum fees per quarter for North Carolina students living in residence amounts to $90.00 per quarter. This sum includes tuition, instruction, room, laundry deposit, admission to college entertainments, subscription to the college paper, and infirmary service for minor illnesses. Coupons for the college cafeteria are sold in books for $5.00 each. Minimum charges for the student not living in dormitory residence is $62.00 per quarter.

Although originally established as a state teachers college, the name East Carolina Teachers College was changed to East Carolina College by

Appalachian, East Carolina And Western Carolina Offer Fine Instruction and Pleasant Campus Life

an Act of the North Carolina Legislature in 1951. Though still maintaining an excellent teacher training program, East Carolina College now boasts a distinguished liberal arts college.

The college's curricula of instruction is arranged as follows: a four-year curriculum leading to the B. S. degree for those who expect to become kindergarten and primary teachers; a four-year curriculum leading to the B. S degree for those who expect to become grammar grade teachers; a four-year curriculum leading to the B.S. degree for those who expect to become high school teachers; a four-year curriculum leading to the A. B. degree; graduate work leading to the M. A. degree in education; pre-professional curriculum—including pre-dental, pre-engineering, pre-laboratory technicians, pre-legal, pre-nursing, pre-medical; and a two-year business curriculum.

Appalachian State Teachers College

A cooperative movement by a group of progressive Watauga County citizens to establish a school in Boone led to the beginning of the Appalachian State Teachers College. Land and cash donations were received from local citizens to help in the enterprise, and from these donations a simple frame building was erected to house the students.

In 1903, the college became a state institution for the training of North Carolina teachers. The establishment of this college brought about a great educational awakening in Western North Carolina, and the college is today held in high repute as an institution for the training of teachers. Its summer sessions have become a meeting ground for teachers from all over the United States.

Appalachian holds as its central purpose the preparation of teachers for the public schools of North Carolina, and its ideal is that every child in North Carolina may "be taught by one of vigorous health, pleasing personality, thorough scholarship, skilled in both the science and the art of teaching."

The college offers courses leading to the B. S. degree in education and teaching certificates in primary education, grammar grade education, high school teaching in English, mathematics, physical education, science, social studies, business education, library science, home economics, general science, music education general and music education instrumental. Successful completion of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree and the requirements of the National Teacher Examination gives the graduate of A. S. T. C. an "A" certificate to teach in North Carolina. The college also grants a Master of Arts degree in Education.

Appalachian estimates total expenses for the school year for state students living in dormitory residence from $434.25 to $506.25: for state students not living in dormitory residence, $161.25.

Self-help opportunities are available for those students wishing to earn a part of their expenses—in the cafeteria, bookstore, library, offices, dormitories, athletic department, etc. Information regarding these plans may be obtained by writing Mrs. Earleen G. Pritchett, Dean's Office.

For the aid of worthy and needy students, the Appalachian State Teachers College has established a loan fund plan. Application for these loans may be made to the Loan Committee of the college.

A great many private loan funds and scholarship funds operate in the

(*Continued on Page* 29)

The Austin Building at East Carolina College contains thirty classrooms, the stationery room, the book room, teachers' offices, music room, the offices of the Alumni Association, and an auditorium where chapel exercises and other general assemblies of students are held. (Photo by ECC News Bureau)

The Science Building at Appalachian State Teachers College, completed in 1940, contains offices, classrooms, laboratories, and lecture halls for the Department of Science and the Department of Mathematics. (Photo by Palmer's Photo Service, Boone)

CROSLEY
Better Products for Happier Living

AT

JOHNSON COTTON COMPANY

Dunn, N. C.

★

And Affiliated Stores

Located At

CLARKTON
FAIRMONT
FAYETTEVILLE
GOLDSBORO
LOUISBURG
LUMBERTON
RAEFORD
ROXBORO
SANFORD
SILER CITY
SMITHFIELD
WALLACE
WENDELL
WILSON

CONWAY, S. C.
LAKE CITY, S. C.

★

Complete Farm and Home Supplies

★

"Cash If You Have It—
Credit If You Need It"

Beware Of The Alphabet Trap!

STRANGE things start happening when the American people begin using combinations of certain letters as substitutes for formal words. For instance, take the letters "D," "R," and "F." One combination of these three letters "RFD"—is commonly used to designate a service dear to the heart of every rural American. Yet, it is no doubt quite often used by thousands of people who, though aware of its significance, could not tell you in so many words that it stands for Rural Free Delivery.

Another combination of these same three letters was—and still is—used in referring to one of the nation's greatest presidents. When newspapermen twenty years ago coined the term "FDR" in referring to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, they soon found this journalistic shortcut in common use on the lips as well as the pens and typewriters of nearly everyone in the country.

It was natural, perhaps symbolical, that President Roosevelt have his own identity frequently squeezed into the narrow confines of three terse initials. For it was during his first two administrations that the nation became accustomed to designating hundreds of public personalities as well as agencies and institutions by this method.

A good example of this is the AAA. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has not been in existence for many years. Yet, today the triple "A" of the American Automobile Association is often mistaken —by those with good memories—as the symbol of this long-dead agricultural agency.

It is an example of how a symbol can survive long after the thing it symbolizes has passed away.

Some government agencies, though still very much alive and kicking, have seen their lettered symbols suffer both misunderstanding and misuse. Such, in some respects, is the case of REA.

During all the eighteen years of its existence, the term "REA" has been used by hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of people, to designate, mistakenly, a host of different things. One does not have to drive far in the rural areas before he hears people referring to such things as the REA co-op, the REA manager, the REA service truck, the REA service bill, the REA line crew, the REA poles, and a dozen other similarly mislabelled features of the electric cooperative.

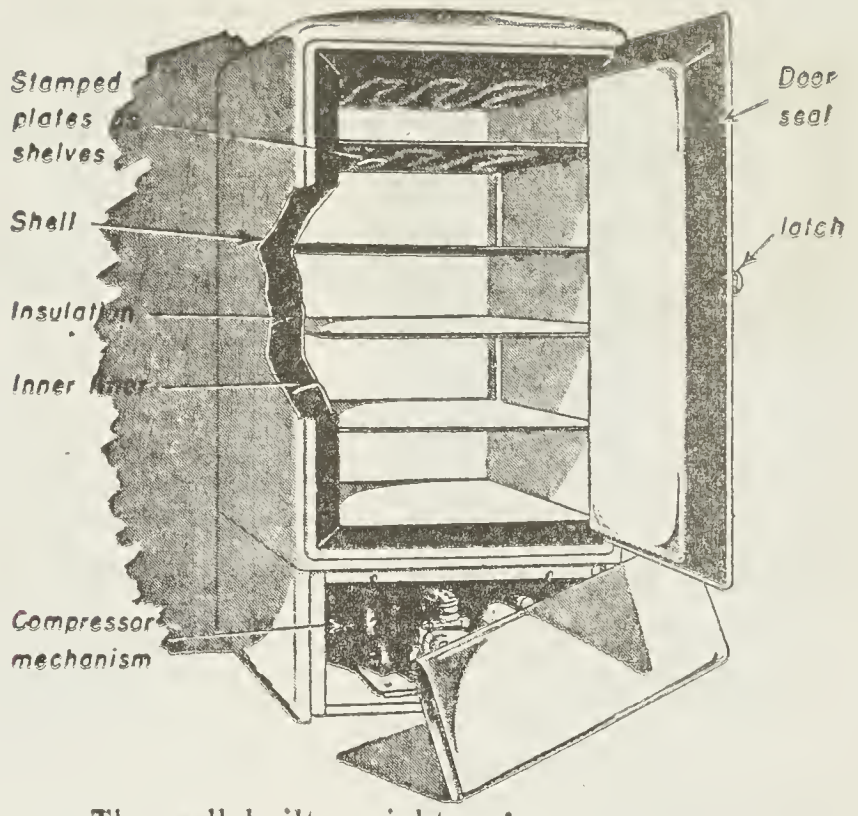
Such uses of "REA" are, of course, not exactly correct. For REA stands for Rural Electrification Administration, an agency of the Department of Agriculture. And this agency, though fundamentally related to each electric cooperative, is certainly not the cooperative itself. Indeed, the cooperative is locally owned and controlled solely by the members who use its services.

The cooperative is **their** business, bearing a formal name related, usually, to its location. And though it borrows funds from REA, it is no

(*Continued on Page* 23)

When You Buy Your Freezer

Purchase of a freezer is an important step for any family. You'll find this article filled with buying tips, including a discussion of the old dilemma of the upright or chest type.



The well-built upright —A space saver

REPORTS from electric cooperatives through the State indicate that a record number of home freezers will be purchased by rural people during the summer of 1953. Electrification advisors and home economists are being asked countless questions about makes, types and sizes. Because of this interest, the **Carolina Farmer** recently asked a number of these young educational workers what sort of advice they give to farm families who intend to buy freezers

Their replies constitute a comprehensive group of buying tips. Most of them noted that, first of all, a freezer should be suited to the living habits of the individual family. One home economist said . . . "Ownership of a home freezer offers countless benefits to the purchaser; but the extent to which it will live up to its promise depends a good deal on the choice of freezer and the way it is used."

Another said that not all families make the same use of a freezer. Some use it merely to supplement home canning and the refrigerator; others freeze and store most of the farm products they will use and still others rely heavily on commercially packaged frozen foods. She says the first step in selecting a freezer is to determine how it will be used.

Another preliminary factor listed was the space available for the freezer. The ideal location, from the operating standpoint, is a cool, dry, well-ventilated room. The higher the room temperature, the more the motor must run to maintain the proper temperature and the greater the operating expense will be. Too many people, they say, locate freezers on porches which are flooded with hot sunlight during the day. This practice runs operating costs up.

Conversely, it is bad practice to operate the freezer in locations where the room temperature falls below 40-degrees F. Damp rooms and basements are also poor places for a freezer. Dampness may damage not only the exposed metal surfaces, but also the motor and springs. In such places, moisture is likely to condense on the outer walls, causing the freezer to "sweat"

Circulation of air is needed to carry off the heat of the freezer mechanism and it should not be placed tightly into a niche with walls on three sides.

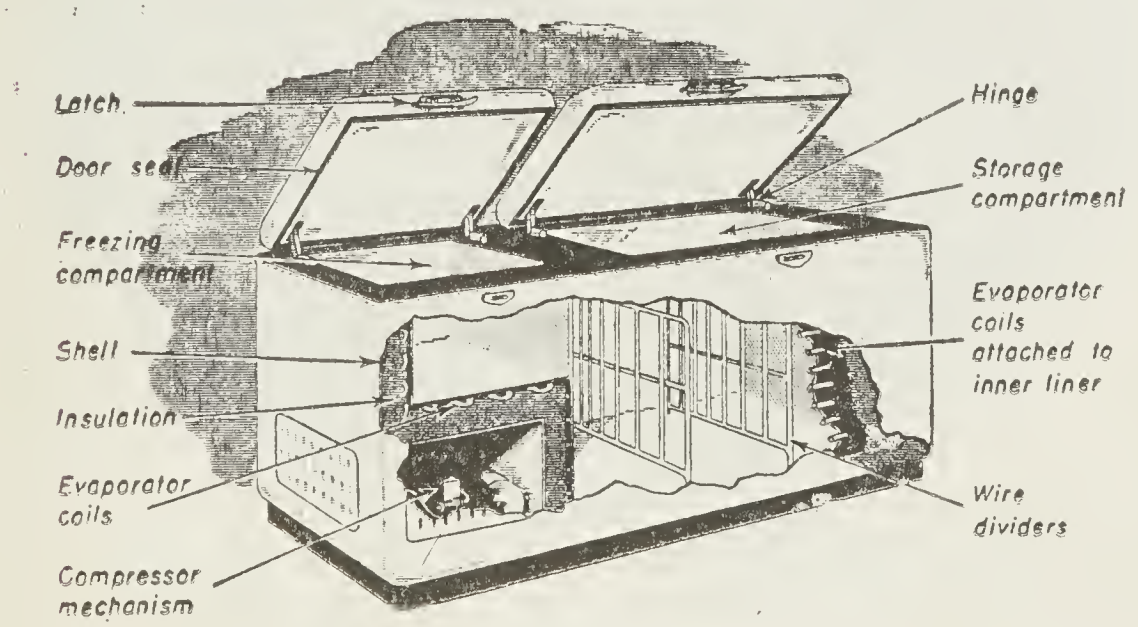
The space available will often govern the choice between a chest type freezer and an upright, say the advisors. They are frequently asked about the respective advantages of these two models and their first answer is usually "How much space do you have for the freezer?"

If equally well built (see illustrations) the two models will operate equally well. An upright freezer, of course, occupies less floor space than a chest freezer of equal capacity. Chest freezers provide work space on the top, often an advantage in a kitchen or utility room. Otherwise, the advantages of each are pretty much equal.

The chest freezer has a natural advantage in maintaining low temperature since the door opens at the top When the lid is lifted, there is very little loss of cold air For this reason, there might be a small difference in operating costs if the freezer is opened often. Packages of

(*Continued on Page 28*)

The well-built chest freezer—Work space on top



"A Strange New Animal

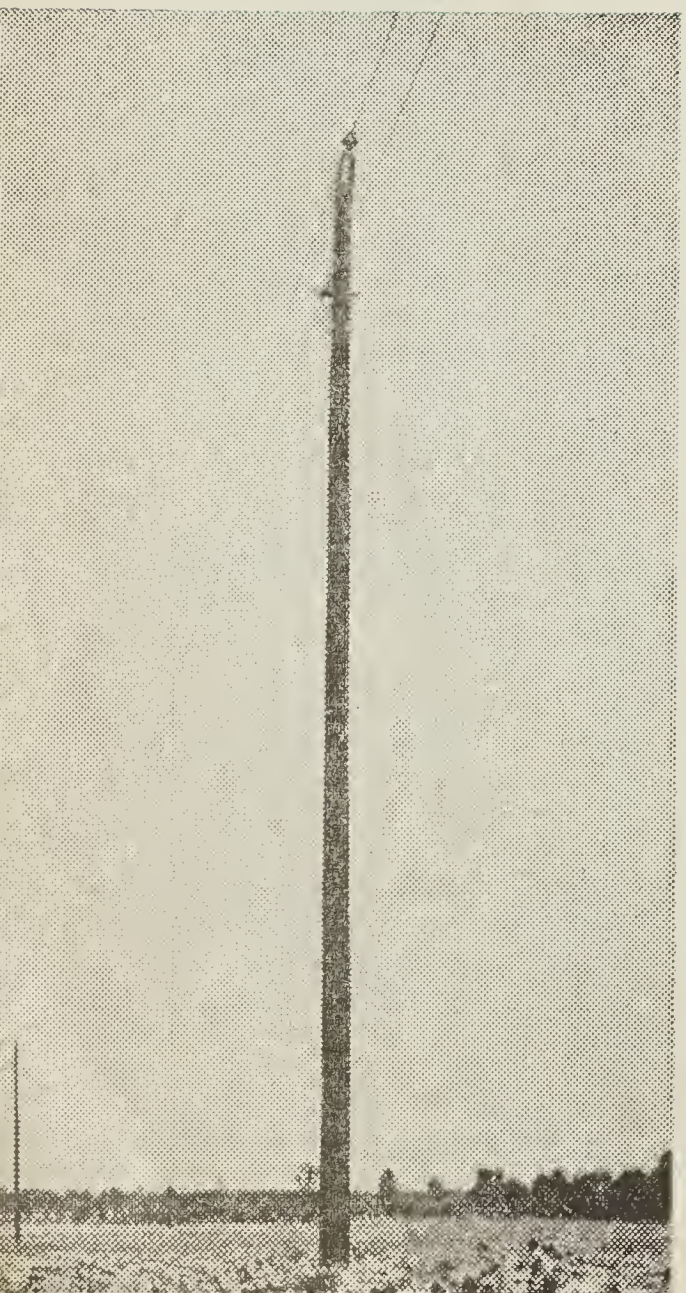
Has Come To The Farm"

In his moving address at the Congressional Dinner sponsored by Tar Heel electric cooperatives, E. R. Crater described electricity as a "strange new animal." Here, quoting directly from Mr. Crater, we present a word and picture sketch of that animal .....

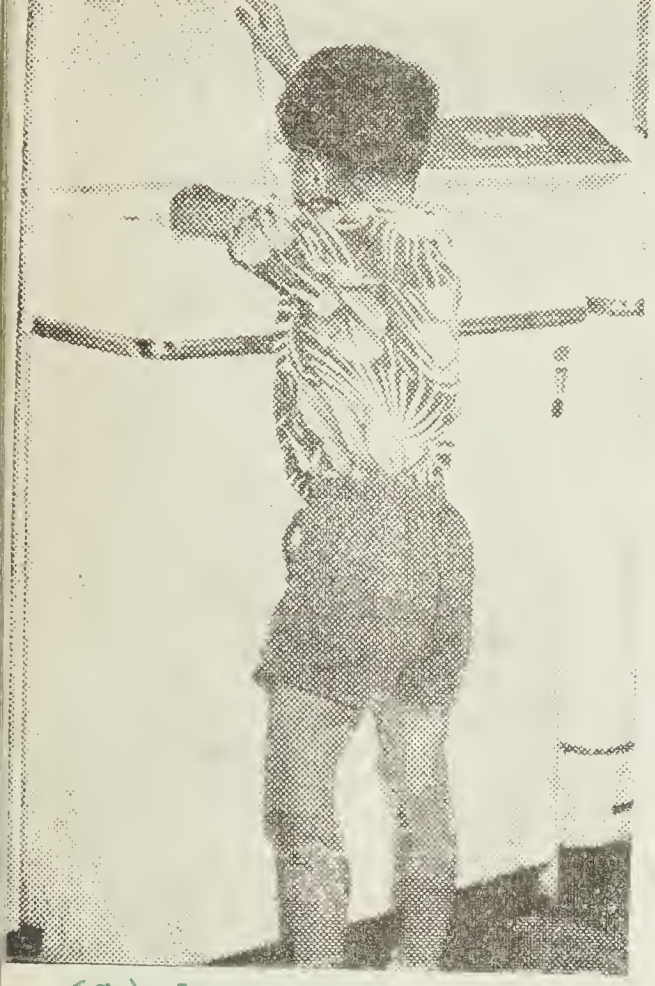
E. R. CRATER
Vice President, Davie EMC

"A strange new animal has come to the North Carolina farm. It strides across the hills and fields with tremendous steps . . .

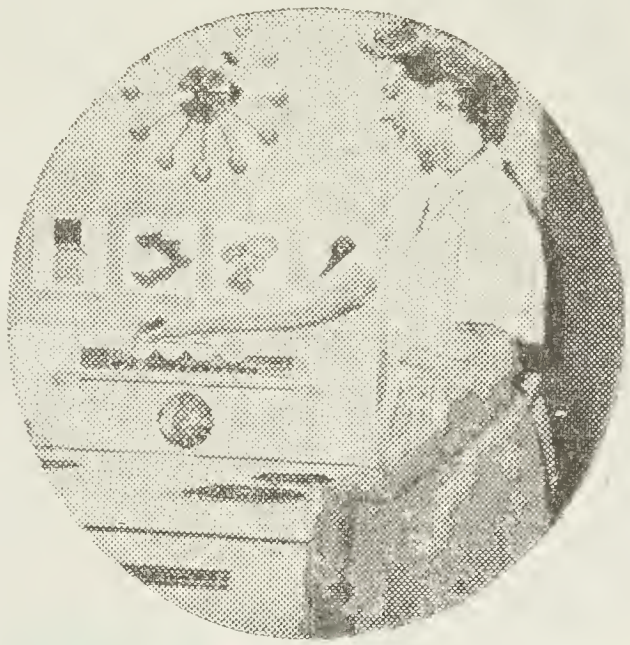
(1) Its legs are tall, sturdy poles, walking across the sky . . .



(2) Its hands are milking machines and water pumps . . .

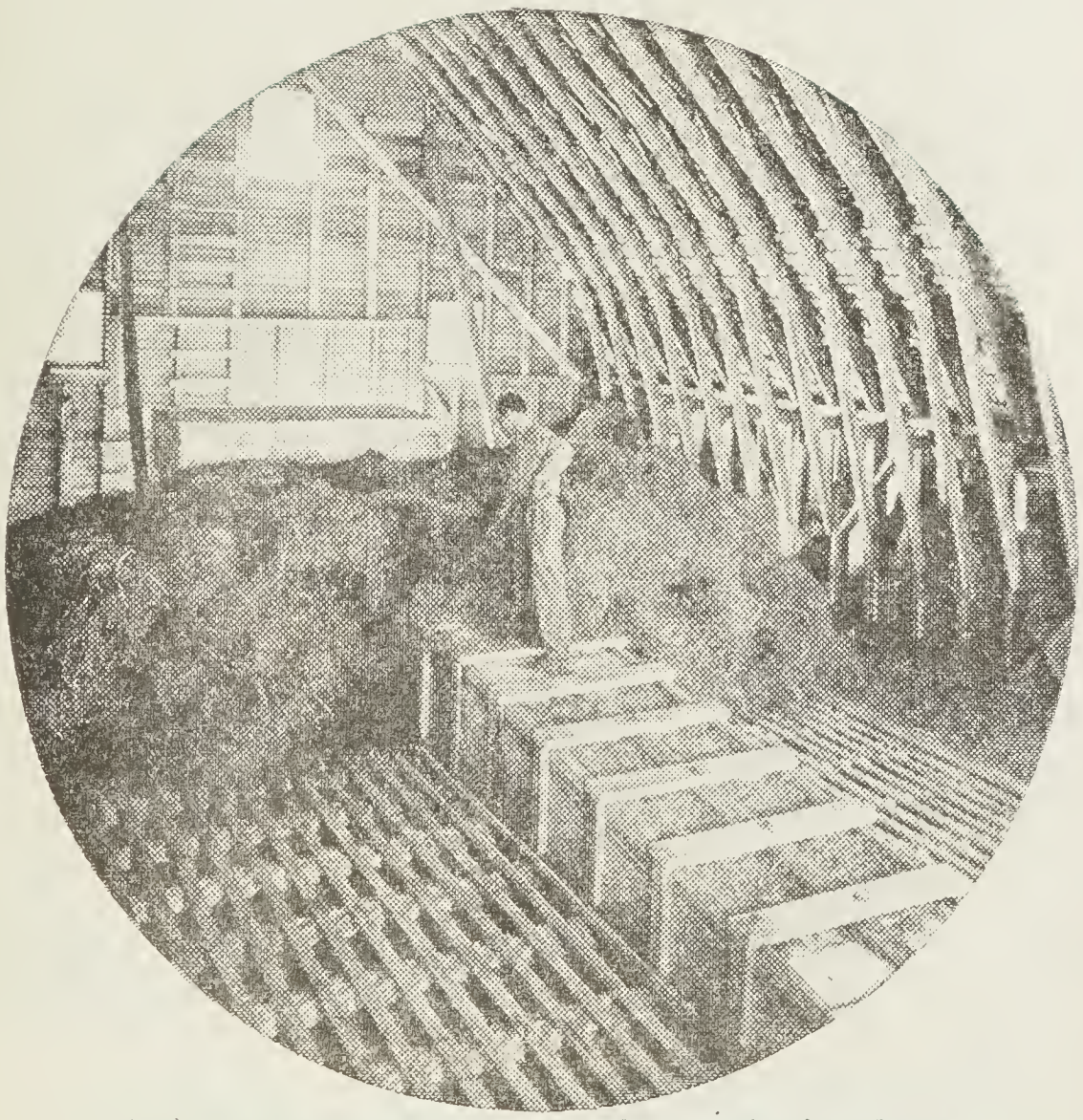


(3) Its arms are automatic irons and washing machines . . .



(4) Its brain is a thermostat on the wall, a dial on the electric range . .

(5) Its smile is an infrared lamp, warming little chickens . . .



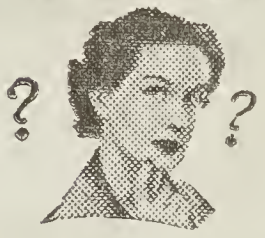
(6) Its breath is the steady wind of a dryer, curing the hay . . .

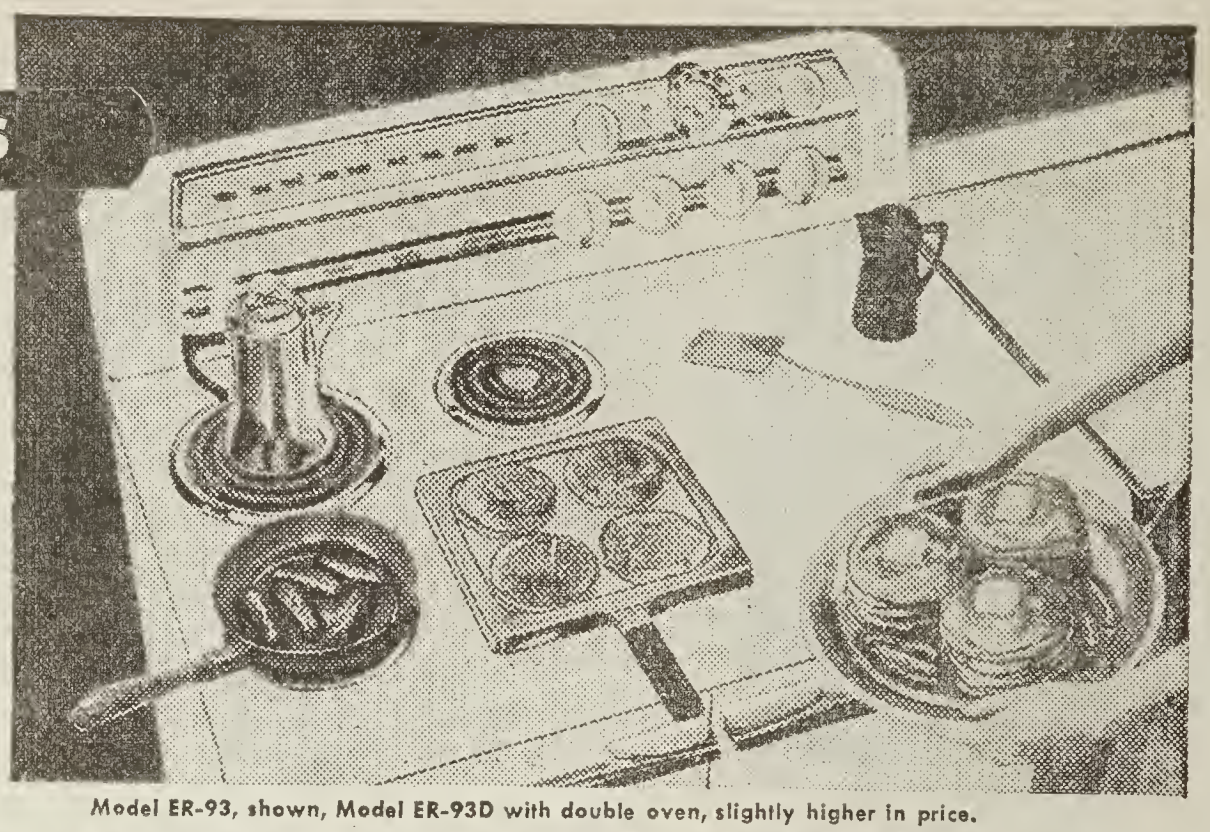
"Its eyes are a television set, looking at America. Its ears are the radio, listening to the world. Its heart is a transformer, throbbing in the sky. Copper wires form its arteries. thousand-volted energy its coursing bloodstream. Its conscience, never in error we are told, is a meter, measuring its every act from an outside wall.

"Never has there been such an animal as this. In one hour it can do more work than a thousand horses could do in a week. With unquestioning certainty it performs every task to which it is assigned. It requires no barn for sleeping, no food to replenish its strength, no mating to be reproduced. It is, in short, a miracle animal, eager to serve its master and incapable of disobedience."

FARMWIVES

No more guesswork in surface cooking!

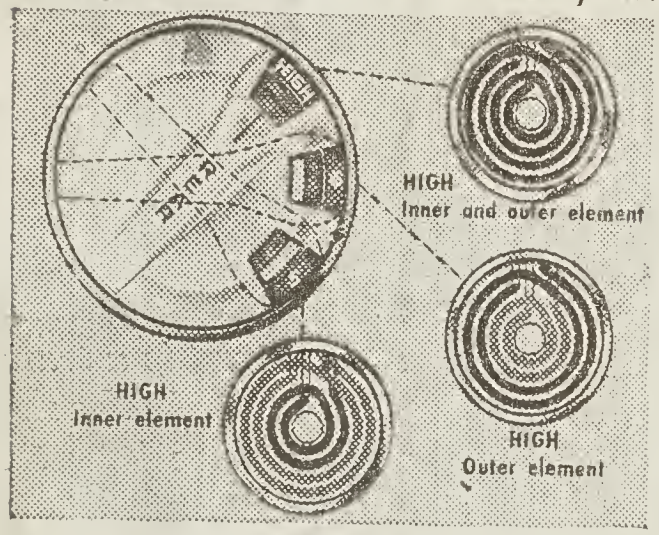




Model ER-93, shown, Model ER-93D with double oven, slightly higher in price.

See at a glance in Jeweled Lights what's cooking where on how much heat

"Picto-Heat" Controls and Double-Duty Surface Units combined in this great Kelvinator range value . . . only $369.95*

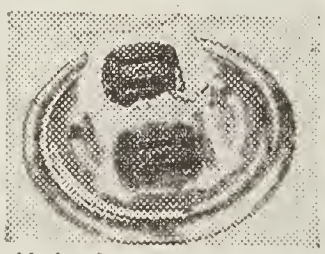


Here's how, "Picto Heat" tells! Above are just 3 of Kelvinator's 7 different surface heats.

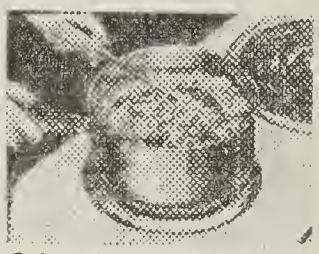
*Price shown is for delivery in your kitchen. Installation, if any, state and local taxes extra. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

No remembering! No watching! No scorching! Now—cook *all* top of the range dishes with new ease and exactness! Kelvinator "Picto-Heat" Controls tell you everything instantly . . . in lights. Even when all units are in use, it's easy to see! And the Double-Duty Surface Units have independently heated inner and outer rings that make it easier and economical to cook on 7 heat settings.

Kelvinator Controls Give You Widest Cooking Flexibility!



Melt chocolate in the wrapper! Cook low-heat dishes without danger of burning.



Bring foods to boil in minutes! A pint of water will come to boil-ing in 2½ minutes.

Cook sauces without a double boiler! Exact heat cooks custards without scorching.

WIN A $1000 VACATION** FOR YOUR FAMILY

In Kelvinator's "Homemaker's Holiday" Contest! Free Vacations! Free Appliances! Free Cash Prizes!

904 Prizes Every Two Weeks! 5424 Prizes in All! Nothing to Buy—No Obligation!

FREE!
Model KPC— "Magic Cycle"† Refrigerators.

FREE!
Model ER-93— Automatic Electric Ranges!

FREE!
Model FR-93— Kelvinator Freezers! Dependable cold.

FREE!
Model SCT-668 WG-6630— Kitchen Cabinets & Sinks!

FREE!
Model AW6— Kelvinator Automatic Washers.

FREE!
Model KR-10 82D— Kelvinator Water Heaters.

FREE!
Model 60— Kelvinator Room Air Conditioners!

FREE!
Kelvinator "Electro-Drain" Disposers.

HURRY! SEE YOUR KELVINATOR DEALER FOR FREE ENTRY BLANK TOMORROW!

**4 top winners every 2 weeks will be awarded $1000 cash for the vacation of their dreams.

†Patent applied for.

IT'S TIME TO GET **Kelvinator** and join the Kelvinator Parade to Better Living!

Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit 32, Michigan

Choose from a complete line of new Kelvinators now at your Kelvinator Dealer's!

ABERDEEN
Parker Ice and Fuel Co.

ALBEMARLE
Aubrey H. Efird Co.
Sossamon Furniture Co.

ASHEBORO
Cut Rate Housefurnishings, Inc.

BAILEY
Parsons Motor Co.

BENSON
Ryals Brothers & Barnes

BLADENBORO
Walane Gas & Appliance Co.

BURGAW
Rochelle Furniture Co.

BURLINGTON
Motor Service & Appliance Co.

CHARLOTTE
Efficient Appliance Service Co.
Good Housekeeping Shop
Griffin Hardware & Supply Co.

CLARKTON
Prince Brothers

CHADBOURN
Chadbourn Supply Co.

CLAYTON
Clayton Supply Co.

CLINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.

DENTON
Wright & Cranford Furniture Co.

DUNN
Home Furniture Co.

DURHAM
Barringer-Whitfield Furn. Co.
Center Furniture Co.

ELLERBE
Nance Hardware Co.

ERWIN
Fowler Radio Company

FAYETTEVILLE
Sellers Appliance Co.

FOUR OAKS
Johnson Furniture Company

FRANKLINTON
M. B. Sasser Furniture Co.

FREMONT
Fremont Wholesale Corp.

GIBSON
Z. V. Pate, Inc.

GOLDSBORO
Holland Hardware Co.
Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.

GOLDSTON
Barber Furniture Co.

GRANITE FALLS
Rural Appliance Repair Co.
Wilson, Abernathy Co.

GRANITE QUARRY
Brown Supply Co.

GREENSBORO
J. H. Swain Lumber Co.

HENDERSON
Hays-Thomas Electric Service
M. B. Sasser Wayside Furn. Co.

HAMLET
Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.

HICKORY
Puritan Company

HIGH POINT
Cutrate Furniture Co.

KENLY
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.

KERNERSVILLE
Parker H'dware & Appliance Co.

KINSTON
Baker Furniture Co.

LA GRANGE
Lenoir Hardware Company

LAURINBURG
Dub's Service

LEAKSVILLE
Blue Ridge Furniture Co.

LEWISTON
Roanoke Furniture Co.

LIBERTY
Jenkins Furniture & Appl. Co.

LUMBERTON
Blackmon Furniture Co.

LILLINGTON
Lillington Furniture Co.

LOUISBURG
H. C. Taylor Hardware Co.

MARSHALL
O. C. Rector Hardware Co.

MAXTON
Hester-Kinlaw Furniture Co.

MIDDLESEX
Lester Godwin
Middlesex Furniture Co.

MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell

MONROE
Faulk Appliance Co.
Lemmond Electric Co.

MOORESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
D. E. Turner Co.
Mayhew-Tucker Hardware, Inc.

MORGANTON
Kirksy & Co.

MOUNT GILEAD
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.

MURFREESBORO
Planter Hardware Co.

NORWOOD
Martin Appliance Co.

OXFORD
Granville Furniture Co.

PARKTON
J. Q. Parnell

PEMBROKE
Pembroke Furniture Co.

PITTSBORO
City Electronics Shop

PINK HILL
T. A. Turner, & Co.

RALEIGH
Carolina Power & Light Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Raleigh Furniture Co.

RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Store

RAMSEUR
Watkins-Leonard Hardware Co.

RANDLEMAN
Shaw Cut Rate Furniture Co.

REIDSVILLE
City Repair Co.
Gain & Steadman
Sands Furniture Co.

ROANOKE RAPIDS
Shell Furniture Co.

RICH SQUARE
Planters Hardware Co.

RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.

ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowls Furniture Co.

ROCKWELL
Rockwell Radio & Electric

ROSEBORO
Butler Furniture Co.

ROSE HILL
Frederick's

SALEMBURG
Royal Brothers Hardware Co.

SANFORD
Gallup's Hardware Co.

SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.

SMITHFIELD
Southern Appliance Co.

SPRUCE PINE
Blackburn Hardware Co.

STANTONSBURG
Watson & Freeman

STATESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.

ST. PAUL
Service Trading Co.

SCOTLAND NECK
Farmers Hardware Co.

SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.

TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes-Day Elledge, Inc.

THOMASVILLE
Refrigeration Sales & Service Co.

TROY
Barna Allen Hardware

WADESBORO
Forlaw-Scarboro Hardware Co.

WAKE FOREST
W. L. Glover

WARSAW
Warsaw Furniture Co.

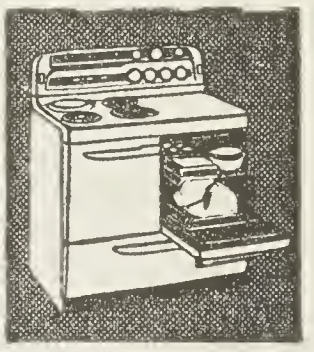
WALLACE
B. &. P. Electric Co.

WEST ASHEVILLE
Wade's Radio Service

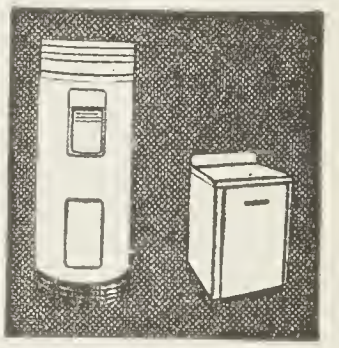
WOODLAND
Vaughan Furniture Co.

VASS
N. M. McKeithan Co.

MODEL KPC—Kelvinator "Magic Cycle" Defrosting Refrigerators!



MODEL ER-93—Kelvinator automatic Electric Ranges! New "Picto-Heot" Controls!



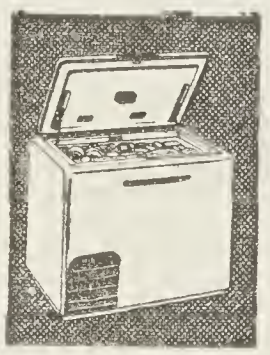
MODEL KR-10-82D — Dependable, Automatic Kelvinator Electric Water Heaters!

GET THE "MAGIC CYCLE"

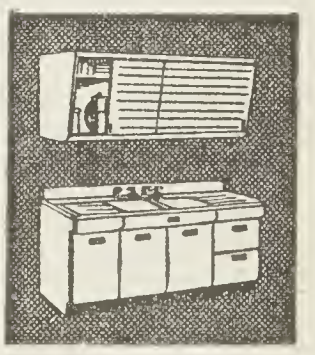
SELF-DEFROSTING

Kelvinator!

MODEL AWG—Fabulous new Kelvinator Automatic Washers!



MODEL FR-93—Superdependable, big-storage Kelvinotor Freezers!



MODEL SCT-66 & WG-6630 — New Kelvinator Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks!

Robert S. Allen

(*Continued from Page 4*)

Interior oficials and members of his committee staff.

After one of these revealing statements Representative Kirwan remarked caustically, "No wonder there is nothing left in this budget. The private utilities helped write it."

One of these meetings took place in Tulsa, Okla., on February 6.

Among the utility executives who attended were D. C. McKee, president, Empire District Electric Co., Joplin, Mo.; F. M. Wilkes, president, Southwestern Gas and Electric Co., Shreveport, La.; R. E. Ritchie, president, Arkansas Power & Light Co., Little Rock, Ark.; and D. S. Kennedy, president, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.

New Co-op Tax?

A new plan is underway to slap a Federal tax on cooperatives.

This came to light in a memorandum that Treasury Undersecretary Marion B. Folsom circulated among members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation.

Prime mover behind the scheme is Gerald D. Morgan, special assistant on the White House staff. Morgan was a registered lobbyist of the National Tax Equality Association from 1947 to 1949.

Significantly, the Association's latest drive to tax cooperatives was timed with the launching of the Treasury's unannounced study.

Note: Representative Dan Reed (N.Y.) chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is still strongly opposed to any new taxes on co-ops.

The committee headed by Senator Joe McCarthy (Wis.) is considering investigating charges that private utilities have made millions of dollars by misusing the speed-up tax rights they were granted under the vast rearmament program.

The probe was asked by Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson (Wash.). Jackson is a member of the committee.

In a report to the committee they charged:

"The records show that since the enactment of the 1950 Revenue Act, gas and electric utilities have received tax amortization certificates amounting to $1,626,615,000 on proposed construction of facilities totaling $3,531,142,000. The certificates held by these companies permit them to depreciate over a five-year period —to write off for income purposes— $1,626,615,000 of their plant costs. Was it the intent of Congress that the regulated private utilities, who by law are guaranteed a fair return on their investment, should receive a windfall of this magnitude?

"We are gravely concerned about the misuse of tax amortization certificates to provide windfalls for the regulated utilities. The purpose of allowing accelerated depreciation for tax purposes was to take the risk of post-emergency disusefulness off the back of the businessman investing his money in defense facilities. We believe that most of the hydroelectric and steam generating plants constructed under these tax amortization certificates will be used far beyond the present emergency period . . . If there is any risk involved, this risk is actually carried by the utility customers.

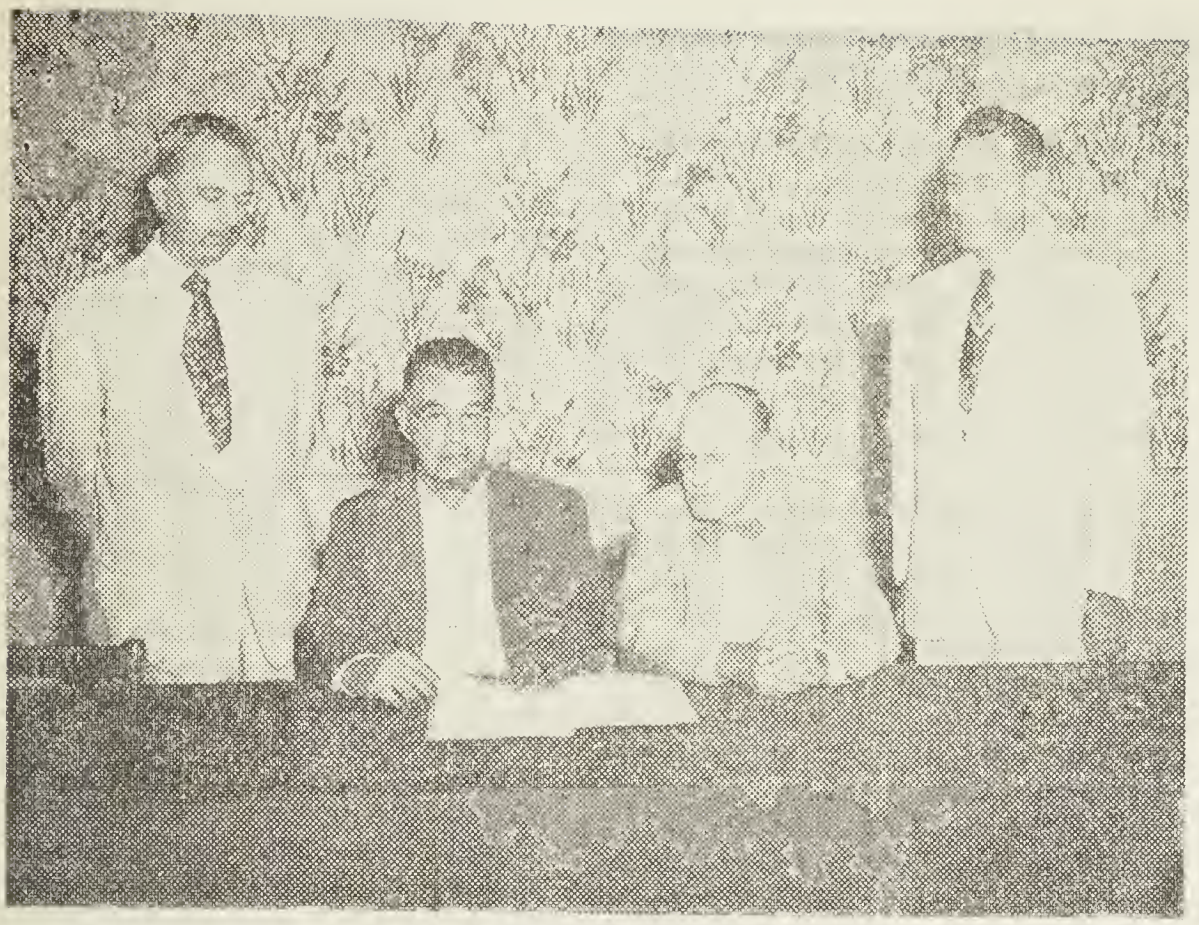
"There is grave doubt in our minds as to the propriety of issuing tax amortization certificates to the regulated utilities in the first place. Now that the certificates have been issued, tax savings represented by these certificates should be passed on to the consumers in the form of lower rates; otherwise, the customer is twice penalized. He pays, in his individual taxes during the five-year period, a fraction of the amount that the utilities would have paid in income taxes. In addition, he, in effect, makes an involuntary and interest-free capital contribution to the company.

"We submit this statement with the request that the committee investigate the practices, procedure and standards which have been followed by the defense agencies in granting accelerated depreciation allowances. We strongly suspect that the law has been stretched far beyond the original intent of Congress."

No Savings For Consumers

New Federal Power Commissioner Jerome K. Kuykendall has no intention of channeling to consumers any of the savings made by utilities through rapid tax amortization. Questioned on this at a Senate hearing, Kuykendall indicated he favored allowing utilities to retain their multi-million dollar windfall . . . One of the most significant things brought out in the House hearings on the Interior Department budget was the growth of private utilities since 1932. Representative Mike Kirwan made utility executives who claimed that public power was a threat to the private power industry submit detailed data on the growth of their companies. In every instance, the record showed the utilities had grown from three to ten times in size since 1932.

"If only you hadn't mentioned the nice weather we have here! It hasn't rained for two weeks."



Left to right: W. C. Cralton, D. M. Robinson, Clayton Moretz, G. L. Rucker

Robinson Is New TEMA President

D. M. Robinson, manager of the French Broad Electric Membership Corporation at Marshall, was elected president of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association at the group's 1953 annual meeting in Raleigh on May 20-21.

Robinson succeeds Clayton Moretz, manager of Central Electric Membership Corporation at Sanford. Selected to serve with him for the coming year were: W. C. Carlton, Morehead, vice president, and G. Leslie Rucker, Tarboro, secretary-treasurer.

Ninety-seven delegates from 22 of the rural electric cooperatives which make up the Tarheel Association were present for the meeting. They glided harmoniously through a two-day session which was largely devoted to the routine business of the association. A portion of the program on the second day was devoted to the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors.

William T. Crisp, executive manager of the association, summarized the activities of the statewide office in his annual report.

"During this first year," he said, "your statewide office has had the pleasure of planning and executing many activities in your behalf. Prominent among these were our State Fair exhibit, excursion trip to the national convention in San Francisco, legislative contact programs and the recent Congressional Dinner.

"It has also been our pleasure to work daily in activities which were less spectacular, but perhaps even more important to the ultimate success of your fine program. I think there is no doubt in any of your minds but that rural electrification cooperatives now face more deadly enemies than at any time in their history. But I am confident that in the unity you evidence at meeting such as this you will find the strength to win the battles ahead and go on to even greater achievements."

Jerry L. Anderson, editor of the association's magazine, The **Carolina Farmer,** reported that circulation now exceeds 80,000. He outlined future plans for the new magazine which made its appearance with the May, 1953 issue.

"Our objective," he said, "is to give our readers a well balanced farm magazine which they and you can be proud of. We fully realize that only through such a publication can we forcefully present the rural electric story to your members."

At the meeting of the board of directors on the second day, the association adopted a sweeping policy statement which clearly defines its aims and objectives.

In this statement, the group went on record as favoring the development of the Roanoke River basin by the federal government and opposing the "selling or giving away of such public assets, projects or resources as directly and adversely affect the welfare of rural electric consumers and the public at large."

The association also stated its opposition to the hiding or obscuring of votes by government representatives or officials. This policy calls for the publication of votes affecting the rural electrification program.

The next meeting of the directors of the association is scheduled for August 19-20 at Nags Head.

Farmer Finds One Fault With Hot Bed

Myer Levin, sweet potato shipper of Williamston, says the only thing wrong with his electric hot bed is that "I didn't build more."

This year, for the first time, Levin had constructed an electric hot bed, 30 by 6 feet, at a cost of $75. He likes everything about it except that it is too shall to supply plants for a commercial venture. Next year he hopes to remedy this.

Water is a big problem to Levin now, and the plants are beginning to show their thirst. Levin has to bring water in large tanks, mounted on a wagon to his plant beds. Ellis thinks he might solve his problem by sinking points about his beds in such a way as to assure an adequate water supply and still permit rotation of the beds. Pitcher pumps might be used to bring the water up.

Covington and Ellis, both extension specialists, told Levin that there was little to the old theory about watering at night. The only thing you might save by this is a little water, but the cost of keeping labor up at night wipes out even this, they said.

(Advertisement)

Here's the Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

COSTS NOTHING TO FIND OUT

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-J, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.

State Fair Arena

(*Continued from Page* 9)

addition to the main Arena floor. Also on the concourse level are eight spacious rest rooms, dressing rooms for performers, storage spaces and equipment with which the entire building is heated (with hot air) and ventilated (with circulating air).

One of the original purposes of the building—to attract attention—has been realized far beyond the hopes of the most imaginative promoter. The Arena has attracted world-wide attention and is easily the most widely acclaimed building in the history of North Carolina. Published comments range from ". . . fundamentally different. . ." to ". . . the most significant new building in this country." It has become a mecca for architects and designers and may very well have established a pattern for future coliseums throughout the world.

The designer and architect who conceived this modern structure was Matthew Nowicki, a Polish emigree who planned the Arena while serving as acting head of the Department of Architecture of N.C. State College. Called "A new kind of modern architect." Mr. Nowicki collaborated on the United Nations building in New York City and a number of other outstanding architectural projects in North America, Europe and Asia.

Unfortunately, he did not live to see even the start of construction of his greatest achievement. He was killed in 1949 in an airplane accident while returning from Punjab, India, where he had helped design a new Capital City.

The overwhelming task of converting Nowicki's plans into the reality of a steel and concrete building fell to a Raleigh architect, William Henley Deitrich and the Muirhead Construction Co. of Durham. They began construction in January, 1951, and had it virtually completed in the summer of 1952.

Much of the skepticism which surrounded the design of the building in its early stages has subsided. Most of the people who visit it now grant that it is extremely functional and well adapted for its purpose. Most farm leaders are openly proud that such a famous and widely-acclaimed building is closely identified with the agriculture of the state. The big question now in the minds of everyone is whether demand for the building's facilities will justify its expense.

The approximate total cost was $1,600,000 (including the transfer of other State Fair funds in addition to the original appropriation), exclusive of the grounds, landscaping, portable seats and other portable furnishings. This original cost does not have to be returned to the state out of the Arena's earnings—there has never been any thought of its paying for itself.

But the General Assembly and the North Carolina Board of Agriculture have made it clear that they expect the building to be self supporting and still be put to use in the public interest. Fair officials believe this can be accomplished. They have set rates for the rental of the huge structure and are confident that its unusually good facilities will attract many commercial exhibitions in addition to its continuing use by agricultural and educational groups.

"We had to make some substitutions in materials."

They point out that there is virtually no conflict of interest between the Arena and the William Neal Reynolds Coliseum at N. C. State College. They are not interested in converting the Arena to provide athletic facilities; instead, it will be available throughout the year as a State exhibit center, for livestock shows and sales, for trade shows, conventions, meetings, contests, banquets, horse shows, rodeos, circuses, and the like.

The objective concensus seems to be that the Arena will be a fine asset for the State if it lives up to this promise. If it does not, the early storm of controversy may whip itself into a full blown hurricane of irate taxpayer opinion. The taxpayers have settled back to wait and watch; and, jolted by outsiders into realizing that they have something truly magnificent at their Fair, they're pulling for it all the way.

Alphabet Trap

(*Continued from Page* 14)

more appropriate to designate it as REA than it would be for one to designate his own personal business by the name of a bank from which he has borrowed money, especially when, as the case with electric cooperatives, he is paying that money back with interest.

"REA" has, of course, become a profound symbol. Wherever one sees or hears these three letters in this combination, he thinks of the vast program of rural electrification which has liberated rural people from the kerosene lamp and old washboard.

But misunderstanding and misuse of the symbol have had some unfortunate effects. A great many people, for instance, have received the distinct impression that electric cooperatives are government agencies and that cooperative personnel are government employees. Nothing could be further from the truth, but the fact that many people have this mistaken notion has produced at least two highly undesirable results.

First, it has sometimes prevented a cooperative's members from taking conscientious pride in their true status as controlling owners of their own electric business. And second, it has caused quite a few people to become critics of a self-supporting, home-owned business which they mistakenly believe to be a government-subsidized agency.

Perhaps the letters "R", "E" and "A" should be emphasized in other combinations to the end that these mistaken notions be corrected: REA has helped bring about an ERA in which rural electric cooperatives ARE proving successful as privately owned enterprises.

Feed Bag Fashions

(*Continued from Page* 24)

into in a jiffy is a multi-colored geometric print. Made from three feed bags, it has coolness features in cap sleeves and cut-out neckline.

An unusually good-looking basic dress is created from two large gray-dyed fertilizer bags. The material has a pretty linen-like appearance, and has wonderful durability qualities. A scarf and matching cummerbund made from plaid feed bags may be used to change its personality.

For a feedbag style book, write the National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis 1, Tennessee. Patterns are designed by Simplicity Patterns.

TV Antennas Can Be Dangerous

Careless installation of TV antennas resulted in the deaths of four persons recently. One antenna toppled into the electric power line, electrocuting the installer. And three persons were killed on a house roof when they backed into the electric wires, while installing the TV antenna.

Accidents such as these can be avoided if the proper precautions are taken. It is always a good practice to locate the antenna far enough away from power lines so that if it falls, it will not come into contact with the lines. This distance should equal the height of the mast plus 10 feet for safety's sake.

The structure should be securely wired against high winds and heavy coatings of winter ice. Guy wires should also be located far enough away from the electric line to prevent contact. They should never be strung over electric lines.

If an antenna should come in contact with the high voltage power line, don't touch it or the guy wires. They may be energized. Call the co-op office and tell them. This may save your life.

Something To Sell, Buy or Trade? Use The Rural Exchange
See Page 29

"The Greatest Story Ever Told" Is Now In Its Seventh Year

On Sunday, January 4, when "The Greatest Story Ever Told" entered its seventh consecutive year on the American Broadcasting Company's national network, Henry Denker celebrated his sixth anniversary as writer and director of this outstanding religious program.

Denker joined "The Greatest Story Ever Told" when it was still in the idea stage and has been its writer and director ever since. He collaborated with the late Fulton Oursler on planning the programs and since Oursler's death, Denker has been in charge of planning as well as writing and directing the program.

"The Greatest Story Ever Told" is known in radio circles as radio's most phenomenal program; it has more unusual features than perhaps any other program on the air. The problems it had to face before it went on the air were legion. As an example, there was the problem of broadcasting the voice of Christ in such a way that no one would be offended.

It has won more awards, including the coveted Peabody Award, than any other program on radio.

It has the longest run record of any sponsored religious program.

Although its sponsor has never in all these six years permitted one commercial word to be uttered on the program, Goodyear dealers report that thousands of customers come in out of gratitude to Goodyear for its public service.

Its extraordinarily large fan mail reports that in most listening families the children, down to the age of four, are among its most ardent fans.

Co-Op Sponsors TV Talent Search

The Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation at Lenoir has announced a unique feature for its 1953 annual meeting—a television talent program.

According to the co-ops newsletter, the talent search will work this wey: Local talent elimination contests will be held during the summer at district meetings and winners will be selected at each. The district winners will compete at the annual meeting in Lenoir where the TV talent winner will be selected by Arthur Smith and the Cracker-Jacks, popular radio and television performers from Charlotte.

The winner will appear on the Cracker-Jacks' TV program and be eligible for a television or radio contract.

"Will you shut up? You're scaring the fish!"

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Hungry Livestock, A Pretty Pattern, A Snip of the Scissors, ...A New Frock

EVERYONE agrees that it was really a wonderful day for homemakers when the chickens, the cows, and even the pigs got all involved in home sewing! Thanks to their hearty appetites and to progressive manufacturers who are using fashionable print cotton bags for packing livestock and poultry feed, the housewife has an excellent source of inexpensive fabric for many home sewing purposes.

Today in rural areas, communities, towns, and cities, the useful cotton bag has become an important part of American domestic life. Bright, crisp sack curtains lend character to windows in homes from the crossroads settlement to the city apartment. Floral prints and ginghams hop swiftly from the feed store into misses' wardrobes. Plain white and unbleached bags undergo a fascinating metamorphosis from containers for products to bedspreads, sheets, and slipcovers for home decoration.

According to the National Cotton Council, pretty new bag patterns this spring and summer are certain to inspire the ladies to whip up stylish "sackcloth" additions for their wardrobes.

A preview of the latest cotton bag fashions shows that smartly-styled new prints are readily adaptable to fashion trends of the day.

A brown, yellow, green, and white check is interpreted in a "Cover Girl" frock—a dapper design with pert collar and cuffs, and pockets that button from waist to hipline.

Homemakers will feel that they are getting the day off to a good start by donning a cheerful red and white print brunchcoat, made from three salvaged fertilizer bags. Another early morning frock that's easy to hop

(*Continued on Page* 23)

Presenting the modern version of the prosaic "sack tied in the middle!" Literally, that's just about what this dress is, for with the belt removed it has a straight "sack shape." Three pastel yellow feed bags were used in making the garment, with scraps of a plaid sack saved for the trimming. Simplicity Pattern No. 4078. For style book, write National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

NEWS! The fitted jacket hugs your waist sleek and slim—the eyelet trim on dress is just so much icing to keep you cool and crisp on wilting summer days! And that flared skirt is designed for your prettiest petticoat! Love it for sunning, dating!

Pattern 4662: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 5 yards 35-inch; 3 yards 1½-inch eyelet.

PUFF go the sleeves on the prettiest day-to-date blouse you could sew! Square neck in front, and who'd guess it plunges to a dramatic deep-V in back! Easy to sew, there's just one pattern part to front; back is all-in-one with ties, wraps to tiny waist.

Pattern 4719: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 Size 16 takes 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

SUNDRESS! House - and - Towndress! Make this easy-sew dream now! This is a half-sizes, especially cut to fit the shorter-waisted, fuller figure—no alteration worries! No frills—no ironing problems either! Bow-tied pie-cut neckline, graceful skirt.

Pattern 4704: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ 24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yards 35-inch.

MIX! SWITCH! And away you go—to the beach, to town, to a tennis game—smartly and appropriately dressed! This four-way outfit is something to rely on all summer Use denim. chambray, linen, or linenlike rayon—all one color, or mixture!

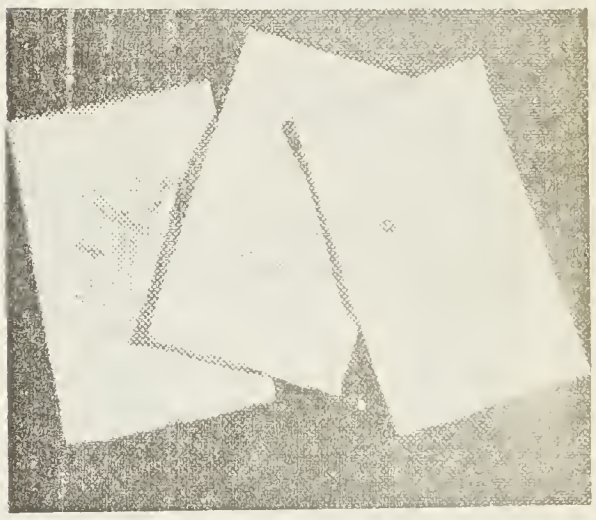
Pattern 4779: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 spencer, and skirt require 4 yards 35-inch.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina.

A Gift For The Bride

Nothing is so pleasing to the new bride as the gift made for her by a special friend . . . and nothing so useful as prettily decorated towels to glamorize her new kitchen.

The attractive decorative effect on these towels (see cut) was achieved on the sewing machine without' the use of any attachment. This stitch



that gives a high-style effect to many household items is the Etching Stitch. Here the seamstress has made use of a transfer pattern to follow. Mercerized thread is used on bobbin and for upper threading. The stitch regulation is neutral.

For this stitch, as with all the new fashion stitches that are made on the sewing machine without the use of attachments, you remove the presser foot, drop feel, place your work in an embroidery hoop.

Available Booklet

An excellent little booklet, entitled "The ABC's of Mending," should find its way into every homemaker's sewing kit. It gives directions for all patching and darning stitches, and a host of special mends for fastenings, hosiery, blankets, bedspreads, sheets, tablecloths, slip covers, etc. It is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1925, and may be obtained for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

A simple and pretty luncheon fare for the bride elect is a chicken patty, asparagus, carrot curls, and a good white cake. Decorate the table with garden flowers, and brides and grooms made from pipe cleaners.

Showers For The Summer Bride

A few friends, some pretty gifts, a bridal cake—a successful s h o w e r. Here, from guest lists to gifts, are suggestion for entertaining the bride

THE traditional month of weddings brings on the host of summer showers for the June bride, as her friends gather to help her in her new life. Every hostess for the summer bride strives to hit upon some novel entertainment for her guests, a brand-new and clever idea for presenting the bride with her shower gifts, something extra special to serve.

Keep your showers simple, limiting guests to intimate friends of the bride and relatives. The charm of a bridal party is somewhat dimmed by large numbers. Too, an invited guest who is not an intimate friend of the bride feels the invitation to bring a gift in bad taste. Always invite the mother of the bride, and, if possible, the mother of the groom. If the party is for a bride-to-be who is having a church wedding, include her bridesmaids in your guest list.

Actually, no entertainment is necessary at showers if the number attending is small. Nothing is more relaxing to the busy bride than the chance to just relax and chat with her best friends. However, if you're looking for some entertainment, here are a few suggestions.

At a kitchen shower (perhaps the most popular of all bridal showers), buy a recipe card holder, and give each guest an index card to fit the holder, instructing the guests to write their favorite recipe for the bride's permanent recipe file. This will prove of lasting value to your honoree.

An attractive and useful method of presenting the bride with her kitchen shower gifts is to place them in a clothes hamper (the gift of the hostess), tie one end of a white ribbon to the hamper, tie the other end of the ribbon around a rolling pin, and let the bride "wind" her way to her gifts. An interesting and useful gift for the kitchen shower is a steel pail filled with scrubbing utensils, all tied in gay ribbons, or wrapped in aluminum foil.

At any type shower, the treasure hunt is good for fun. Hide the gifts either in one place or in different places, write hints on paper (maybe in the form of poems), and instruct the bride to hunt her gifts.

For a more elaborate amusement—and bushels of fun — gather crepe paper, paper doilies, artificial flowers, and other knicknacks, and have the guests construct a paper wedding gown, veil, and bouquet. This can be loads of fun, and astonishing results can be obtained from the joint imagination of the crowd. Have a camera on hand to take a picture of the "paper bride."

As an extra-special favor for your guests, to be given them when they arrive or for place cards, make small individual c o r s a g e s from native flowers. Added baby's breath lends a bridal touch. Back them with dainty paper doilies, tape the stems with floral tape (if possible), tie with pretty ribbon.

You m i g h t have a tiny child, dressed as a bride, carry the honoree's gifts to her. If you're having a handkerchief shower (although this type shower isn't too prevalent), tuck them in a pretty bouquet and have the child present the bouquet to the bride.

Your shower fare need not be elaborate. If you're having a few of the bride's friends in for lunch, serve a chicken patty (chicken a' la king in a patty shell), asparagus, carrot curls, a "bridy" ice cream. If you're entertaining in the afternoon or evening, make a cooling drink, and a pretty bridal cake.

Electric Cooking–Quicker, Safer, Cheaper

Mrs. Lloyd Harrell, Ahoskie, prepares to bake biscuits in her new elecric range. After changing from gas, she finds she saves $2.00 per month.

Budget-minded housewives will be interested in the findings of one co-op homemaker. Mrs. Lloyd Harrell, Rt. 2, Ahoskie, who recently exchanged her gas stove and water heater for an electric range and water heater, finds that these new appliances save $2.00 per month on household expenses.

Mrs. Harrell, who is served by the Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation, Rich Square, exclaims that, with the help of the new electric range, baking is a pleasure. "My cakes always come out so perfectly because of the even temperature of my new electric range." Being able to control the amount of heat, this homemaker finds, results in the production of better foods — and less effort.

In making her decision to change her gas stove for an electric range, Mrs. Harrell learned, when consulting her electric cooperative's home economist, that electric heat is healthful. Her home economist also informed her that the controlled heat of the electric range makes possible the simplified cooking of foods so as to retain their flavor and natural goodness. Electrically cooked foods, she found, may be cooked in their own natural juices or in minimum amounts of water to preserve their maximum nutritive value, to conserve the vitamins and minerals otherwise lost in the cooking water.

In singing the praises of the new electric range, Mrs. Harrell notes the cleanliness of electric cooking. She is delighted to find that her pans stay much brighter when used over electric heat and has found that the labor of cleaning walls, windows and curtains is kept at a minimum.

Mrs. Harrell also advises that she feels much safer when cooking with electricity than with gas. (Editor's Note: Ranges of reliable manufacturers are tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., to denote compliance with nationally recognized standards for safety.)

Remembering the drudgery of cooking in over-heated kitchens in summers past, Mrs. Harrell says, "I don't believe I'll mind this summer's kitchen chores so much." The surface units of her new range are constructed so that heat is transferred directly to the bottom of the utensils, and very little escapes into the kitchen.

After discussing the practical and economical advantages of the new ranges, Mrs. Harrell proudly adds, "Isn't my kitchen prettier with the new range?" We agree.

The Homemaker Writes the Editor

RECIPES FROM READERS

Mrs. V. S. Hunter, a Union Co-op lady, Waxhaw, sends two recipes this month, which she advises she has "used for years." She thinks other homemakers might like to try them—and so do we.

Drop Cookies

½ *cup shortening*
1 *cup sugar*
2 *cups self rising flour*
1 *egg*
1 *tablespoon milk (if desired)*
¾ *cup nuts*
1 *tsp. vanilla*

Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg and beat until light. Fold in flour after adding vanilla. Chill in refrigerator 3 or 4 hours or over night. Drop from tip of teaspoon about 2 inches apart and bake in medium oven. These cookies will keep crisp for weeks if placed in a covered jar —and 'if you can keep away from them."

Refrigerator Ice Cream

1 *cup light cream or top milk*
4 *cups whole milk*
1 *cup sugar*
½ *tsp. salt*
1 *tsp. vanilla*
2 *Junket tablets dissolved in 2 tbsp. cold water*

Combine cream, milk, sugar and salt and heat to lukewarm. Add vanilla and Junket. Let stand at room temperature until set. Place in refrigerator until cool. Beat with rotary or electric beater until smooth. Pour into two ice trays. Place in freezing compartment and set control high. When frozen about ¾ through, remove from trays and beat until light and fluffy. Use immediately or heap in one tray. Cover with aluminum foil and return to freezer, with control normal. Mrs. Hunter says that the quicker this freezes, the better it is. Wetting the bottom of the tray helps. Serve as is or with chocolate sauce; or add sweetened crushed fruit before freezing or as a sauce.

Mrs. Hunter adds to the recipes: "I like your magazine, especially the household hints."

Mrs. Mamie Joyner, Rt. 6, Fayetteville, sends the following recipe for her neighbors across the state:

White Potato Pie

2 *cups mashed white potatoes*
1 *cup sugar, more if desired*

(*Continued on Page 29*)

Running Water

(*Continued from Page* 11)

office to determine ground water sources by counties.

The water system dealer is the expert to consult for advice on the type of pump needed. Shallow well systems make use of jet, reciprocal, centrigugal, rotary and helical rotor type pumps, designed for raising water from a maximum depth of 22 feet below ground. All are automatic and may be mounted over the source of water, or offset.

A deep-well pump is used where depth of low-water levels is too great for the shallow-well type of pump, or below 2 feet. Deep-well pumps are of the reciprocating, jet, submersible or helical rotor type. Like the shallow-well pump, the deep-well pump has a uniform capacity and provides high pumping efficiency. It is available for a wide range of lifts, but must be set directly over the well. Its normal operating pressure is 40 to 70 pounds.

A pressure tank is an essential part of a modern electric water system to insure adequate rate of flow from various faucet outlets in the farm home and outbuildings.

Size of Pump, Tank

In buying a pump and tank for an electric water system, it is well to select a pump of sufficient capacity to provide for the full day's water supply in a matter of two or three hours pumping time to save wear and tear on the pump.

Pressure tanks vary in size all the way from 12 to 3,000 gallons. The 42-gallon size is the most common for farm use. Pressure is built up by pumping in water to compress the air originally in the tank.

When pressure reaches 40 pounds per square inch and the tank is about two-thirds full of water, an automatic switch turns off the pump. When faucets are turned on, pressure in the tank forces water through the system in an even, steady flow. Reduction in pressure to 20 pounds per square inch causes the pump to turn on again automatically.

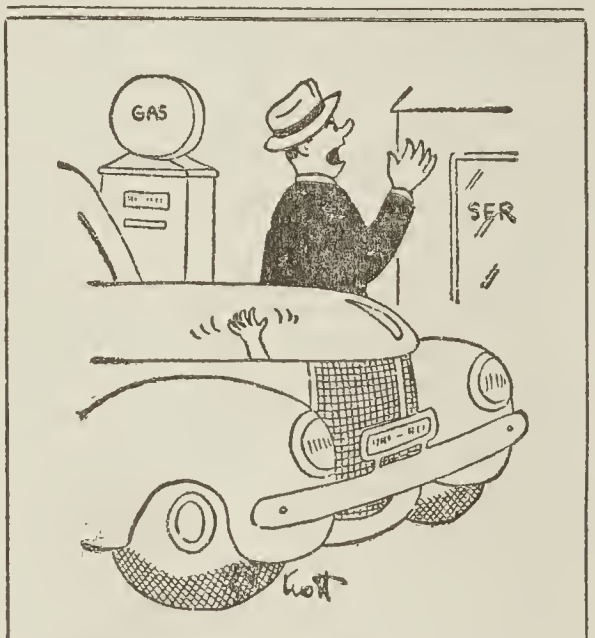
Due to the fact that water absorbs air, tanks would quickly become "water-logged" and lose their pressure were it not for automatic controls which steadily replace air lost through absorption. In this way, tanks are enabled to maintain constant water pressure at all faucet outlets.

If the entire water needs of farm home and out buildings are to be supplied from a single source, one pump and pressure tank will constitute the system. However, if two or more sources are required, separate pumps and tanks will be required for each.

For instance, one cistern might be used to supply the house with water, a second to supply barn, milkhouse and stock watering troughs. This arrangement would require separate pumps and tanks. Or, a well might be used to provide water for the farm home, a pond for piping water to barn, milkhouse and feed lot troughs. Here, again, two different systems would be required.

The major investment in a modern electric water system is for pump, tank and development of the water source. The cost is nominal for laying pipes so that eventually enough lines would be provided to eliminate all water-carrying work around the farm. However, in the interest of the budget, a complete farm water system can be provided by degrees—a few lines at a time. Roughly half the cost of a complete farm water system can be depreciated for tax purposes as a farm capital investment on a 25-year basis.

The possibility of sudden fire on the farm should be kept in mind when planning a water system. The Committee on Farm Fire Protection of the National Fire Protection Association recommends a pump capable of delivering 50-gallions per minute for at least an hour at a time. Without this protection, a farm family stands in constant jeopardy of suffering total loss from fire.



"Junior, we're ready now . . Junior! NOW where is that kid."

Home Freezer

(*Continued from Page* 15)

irregular shape are more easily stored in the chest model.

Frost collects more rapidly in the upright, but the chest is harder to defrost. Advisors usually discuss the respective advantages with the prospective buyer and then tell him that in final analysis the choice between the models is largely a matter of space and individual preference.

The home economists say that too often farm families purchase freezers that prove to be too small for their needs. They recommend the 12 cubic foot model as an absolute minimum in any household and say that a family of four should have 18 or 21 cubic feet of freezer capacity. They believe size to be the most important factor in the choice of a freezer.

None of the co-op educational workers recommend a specific freezer manufacturer. But they do say that it is important to buy from a company which is likely to continue in business. This is important for future service on the freezer. A valuable guide in this connection is the reputation of the manufacturer. If you know the company is reliable, the product will probably be reliable. Beware of buying off-brand freezers just because they are offered at a bargain price.

Once the selection has been made and the freezer installed, the buyer should gather the best possible information regarding its use. The county home demonstration agent will be glad to visit the home and give instruction in preparing food for freezing. Poorly packaged foods will not maintain the quality expected in frozen foods.

The quantity of food that can be frozen at one time depends on the kind of food, size and kind of package, and the design of the freezer. Freezing should be completed within 24 hours to insure high quality. It is advisable to limit the freezing load to one-tenth (at the most) of the total capacity of the freezer, since that is usually the maximum quantity of food that can be frozen and reduced to storage temperature in 24 hours.

Advisors find most prospective freezer buyers worried about the possibility of power outages. They point out that food in the freezer will keep for several hours after the power goes off, provided the door is not opened.

Your Children Can Go To College

(*Continued from Page* 13)

state, and many students are attending Appalachian under such funds. Some are church controlled, others belong to industries. Many large industries in the state have such funds available for the children of their employees.

Western Carolina

Another Western North Carolina college is the Western Carolina Teachers College in Cullowhee, North Carolina. The primary purpose of this college is the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

The undergraduate curricula is divided as follows: four-year professional curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree for primary teachers, grammar grade teachers, high school teachers; four-year curriculum in business administration leading to the Bachelor of Science degree; four-year curriculum in nursing leading to the Bachelor of Science degree; four-year liberal arts curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, in the fields of English, mathematics, modern foreign language, science, and social studies; two-year pre-professional curricula in home economics, engineering, dentistry, medicine. law, laboratory technician service, agriculture.

The college also confers the degree of Master of Arts in Education.

Western Carolina lists some twenty-five scholarships for those students meeting its requirements. Detailed information on application for such scholarships may be obtained by writing directly to the college.

Those students wishing part-time work to help pay their college expenses are offered such opportunity. Applications for work should be made to the Self-Help Committee of the college.

In addition to the scholarships and self-aid plans, students in need of financial assistance can apply for loans from the funds maintained for this purpose. Students interested in receiving benefit of these funds should write the President of the Western Carolina Teachers College in regard to the conditions under which loans are made.

Western Carolina officials estimate minimum expenses for the North Carolina resident student as $172.00 per quarter ($516.00 the scholastic year), and for the North Carolina day student, $63.00 per quarter (or $189.00 the scholastic year). Additional fees, of course, depend upon the choice of courses and requirements of the students.

Readers interested in receiving catalogues for any of these schools should address their requests as follows: Registrar, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina; Registrar, East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina; and the Registrar, Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee, North Carolina.

Next month: Scholarships, loan funds, aid plans, curricula in the Negro colleges in North Carolina.

Recipes From Readers

(*Continued from Page* 27)

4 egg yolks, well beaten
1 tbs. butter or shortening
½ cup of sweet milk
1 tsp. vanilla or lemon flavor

Combine potatoes, sugar. Add beaten egg yolks, shortening, sweet milk and vanilla. Top with egg whites. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 20 minutes.

Mrs. Joyner offers a baking hint: "Creamed white potatoes, without seasoning, baked in bisquits make them very light without milk."

From Mrs. Lank Harris, a member of the Davis-Townsend Home Demonstration Club, Lexington, comes the following letter:

"Dear Miss Rivers:

Thank you so much for the 18 booklets you sent me to distribute to the members of the Davis-Townsend Home Demonstration Club. They thought they were wonderful booklets and especially nice to have this time of year when so much cleaning is to be done. Also, they are nice to have on file for reference.

"I am sure our members would enjoy the booklet 'Feeding a Crowd,' as many of them help in giving church suppers. Incidentally, Mrs. Martha Thompson, Davidson County Home Demonstration Agent, was much impressed with the booklet on cleaning."

(Editor's Note: If there are other home demonstration clubs wishing copies of these booklets, I should be delighted to send them.)

From the Editor to the Readers:

Don't forget to send the FARMER your favorite recipes and household hints.

The Rural Exchange

For Sale

SEPTIC TANK—OUTDOOR TOLIET CLEANER. Worried about pumping, digging, moving? One PEPTANK treatment flushed into toilet goes right to work unclogging pipes, reducing and liquifying mass and destroying odors and insect problems. Monthly treatments prevent stoppages. Harmless to plumbing and drainage fields. Sold on money back guarantee, Laboratory report available free. Four month supply $1.25. Year supply, $3.50. Post-paid. AMERICAN CHEMICALS PRODUCTS CO., 532 N. 18th St., Richmond, Virginia.

NEW TOWELS—large size, assorted colors. New, not seconds. Deluxe quality. 12 for $1.00. Money back guarantee. Order now. Supply limited. Louis Novak, P. O. Box 976M, Liberty, New York.

Jewelry Wanted

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail article or write for free information. LOWE'S, 217 Holland Bldg., St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Agents

MONEY FOR CHURCHES, Women's Clubs, Auxiliaries. Many are realizing good profits by selling Harmony Artificial Flower Corsages and Boutonnieres. Easily sold any time. Write Clinard's Floral Co., Route 1, Harmony, N. C. for details.

Gifts

CATALOGUE from the House of Fine Gifts. Send 10 cents to BARBERA, Box 65, Elmsford 12, New York.

Rural Exchange Rates

For Co-op Members
5 Cents Per Word
Minimum Ad—$1.00
Send payment with ad to:
The Carolina Farmer,
Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

STATEWIDE REPORT

By William T. Crisp

How much is a fact worth?

This is a question which rural Americans had better begin pondering. It is a question which, though difficult to answer, vitally needs to be asked, for it has a direct bearing upon certain political issues, the outcome of which will affect everyone in this country.

For instance, is the fact that both the farmer and the populace as a whole have immensely benefitted from rural electrification worth anything?

William T. Crisp

Ninety-eight electric light and power companies spent nearly half a million dollars in Washington last year attempting, among other things, to obscure this fact. Under the Lobbying Act these companies reported spending $477,941 in this effort. One cannot help feeling a little bitter about such tactics when he considers the arduous struggle which rural electrification had before it succeeded in doing a job which these same companies not only refused to do, but said couldn't be done at all.

What is a fact worth? Is it, for instance, worth telling, publishing, recalling—for the benefit of one's Congressman and Senator and public officials?

Some fifteen million Americans have received electric service as a result of their willingness to join in arms with neighbors in the electric cooperative enterprise. These Americans—650,000 of them live in North Carolina—have achieved an incredible record in repaying, with interest, the federal funds advanced to aid them in this business. Is this record of achievement—which has meant so much to the nation's economy and standard of living as a whole—now to be belittled, obscured, literally wiped out, by the maneuvers of the monopoly utility interests who so bitterly resent this program's success?

If one considers the amount of tax-deductible funds being spent by these interests in their lobby effort, he cannot but fear that they may accomplish their selfish ends. If he considers how these utility interests are spending millions on propaganda to implant the false idea that this program and public power programs in general are socialistic, he cannot but realize that these companies are determined to use almost any method to get what they want.

How much is a fact worth? The entire electric industry — cooperative, municipal: commercial, and federal—is worth billions of dollars. In view of the vicious utility company attacks, therefore, the real facts about that industry's development to the present date ought to be worth a great deal.

EDITORIALS

Higher Utility Rates?

Secretary of Commerce Weeks put the Eisenhower administration squarely on the line last month as favoring higher profits and looser regulation for public utilities. He said industries whose charges and terms of service are subject to approval by federal and state regulation agencies must get a "fair break" and that they have been "unwisely and unfairly treated."

Mr. Weeks was, of course, referring to such public utilities as railroads, telephone companies and electric companies. In discussing their profits, he said "This administration believes it is the intent of Congress in its approach to regulation to allow earnings which will make the system of private ownership work." It seems to us that Mr. Weeks is saying simply that these utilities should be allowed to charge the consumer more for their services.

In his plea for looser regulation, Mr. Weeks was rewriting a page of history. In the late twenties, when another new administration bent on kowtowing to the same interests was in office, the same cry for loose control went up. The result was one of biggest scandals in our history. A giant consolidating movement began, usually taking the form of holding companies. These supermergers resulted in stock watering, speculation and dishonest accounting practices. The bubble burst in 1932 with the collapse of the electric power empire. At that time forty-one big holding companies controlled 3108 of the 4362 electric companies in the country; and thirty-five of the forty-one holding companies were controlled by six giant financial groups. The financial juggling which led to the toppling of this glittering empire resulted in a staggering loss of nearly seven hundred million dollars to the investing public.

Today, the commercial electric power industry in America spends millions of dollars each year to tell the public that they are the supreme shining symbols of private enterprise and "the American way of life." Make your elected government treat us gently, they say, because if you change anything about us you will destroy your freedom.

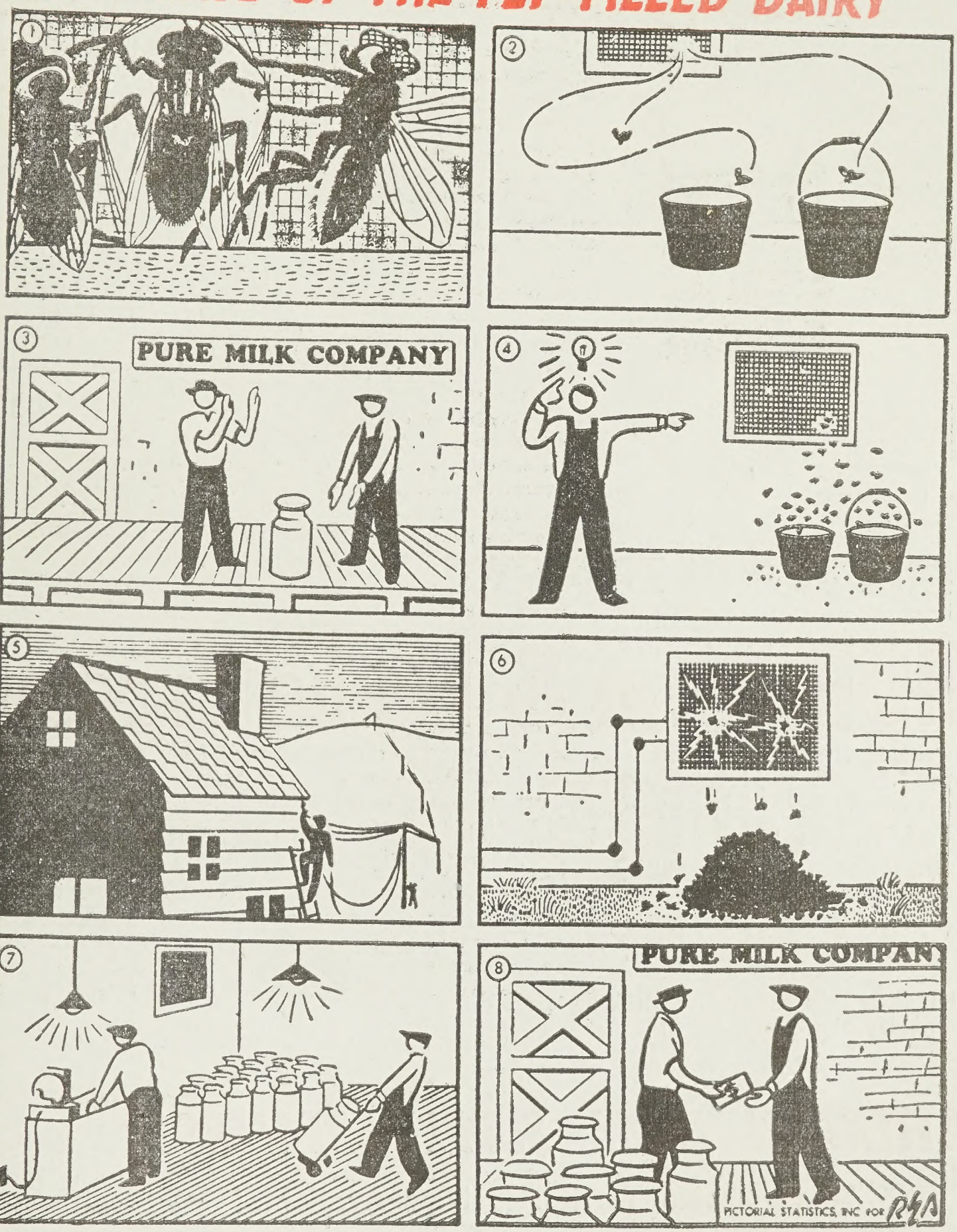
The country experimented once, naively and dangerously, with the sort of loose control Mr. Weeks seems to have in mind. It surely is too much to expect us to invite disaster a second time. More pertinent to North Carolina is this fact: higher guaranteed profits and looser regulation can mean only one thing for the consumer—higher rates. This most certainly includes the farmers who are served by rural electric cooperatives which depend on commercial electric companies for wholesale power.

Thanks To Fountain

We commend Representative H. L. Fountain for the part he played recently in the House fight to restore to the Interior budget needed funds for the Southwestern Power Administration, the government's marketing agent for public power in the Southwest. Fountain's action was clearly "beyond the call of duty" since he does not represent that section. In spite of his efforts, SPA funds were cut to a ridiculously low figure.

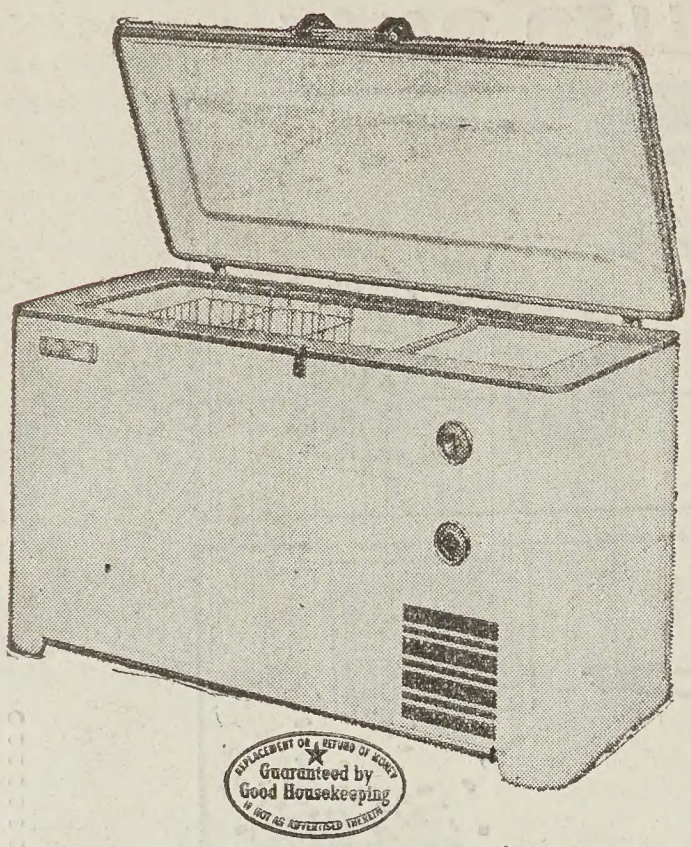
Fountain was successful in restoring $50,000 to the budget of the Southeastern Power Administration, the marketing agent for our own area. A subcommittee had deleted all of the $100,000 recommended for "facilities" by the Eisenhower budget. Largely through Representative Fountain's efforts, half of it was restored.

THE CASE OF THE FLY-FILLED DAIRY



THIS LITTLE PIGGY

Stays at Home Now...



...preserved in your own

BEN-HUR Farm & Home Freezer

When your "porkers" are in prime condition is when you'll appreciate a BEN-HUR Freezer. Butchering hogs, your prize steer or other meats and freezing in your BEN-HUR gives you fresh-frozen meat all year—at a fraction of high market costs. Add to this the delight of fresh vegetables, fruits picked and frozen at their sun-ripened best, plus the convenience of freezing completed pre-cooked, pre-baked meals from soup to dessert, and you have some idea how valuable a BEN HUR can be in your home. It PAYS FOR ITSELF in many ways. Ask your BEN-HUR Dealer to name some of the other advantages of owning a BEN-HUR Farm and Home Freezer.

UPPER LEFT—Model 1353, 13.2 Cubic Feet Size. Holds up to 625 pounds. Has separate freezing compartment.

ATTENTION FARM SUPPLY DEALERS!

Some Choice Territories Now Available!

ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS, INC.

911 N. West St., Raleigh, N.C., Phone 3-5588
2900 E. Bessemer Ave., Greensboro, N.C., Phone 4-2645
3104 S. Church St., Rocky Mount, N.C., Phone 2-4074
811 W. Innes St., Salisbury, N.C., Phone 5588